New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1394. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE ELECTION OF REGENTS.

NOTHING MORE.

Kansas Legislation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the following Select Committees: To examine into the affairs of the [illegible] Valley Mutual and other Insurance Companies, Messrs. WAKEMAN, [illegible] and [illegible]. To examine into the manner of conducting [illegible] Houses in the City of New-York, Messrs. [illegible], Curtis, Dugenne, and Hanford.

SALE OF LANDS.

The session was spent in debate in Committee upon the bill authorizing the sale of certain lands [illegible] the Oswego and Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company. At the hour of the special order, progress was reported.

ELECTION OF REGENTS.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly, pursuant to resolution, proceeded to nominate two candidates for Regents of the University, in place of JAMES D. [illegible], deceased, and F. S. VAN RENSSELAER, resigned.

The House proceeded to vote viva voce for a candidate to fill the "vacancy," with the following result:

George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, (Dem.)	42
[illegible] Crow, of Ontario, (Amer.)	33
E. W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga, (Repub.)	23
[illegible], of Albany, (A.)	3
S. E. Kirby, of New-York, (A.)	1

There being no choice another vote was had with no change.

On the third vote the result was as follows:

Geo. W. Clinton	61	E. W. Leavenworth	18
[illegible] Crow	38	S. H. Hammond	1

Whereupon GEO. W. CLINTON was declared nominated.

The nomination to fill the first vacancy was made on the first vote, as follows:

Robert Kelly, of New-York, (D)	67
E. W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga, (R)	35
S. E. Kirby, of New-York, (A)	6
[illegible], of Troy	4

ROBERT KELLY, of New-York, was declared duly nominated.

The Senate and Assembly then met in Joint Convention, the Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair, to compare nominations, which were found to disagree.

The Joint Meeting then proceeded to ballot for a Regent to fill the first vacancy, which ballot was declared as follows:

Number of votes cast, 143; necessary to a choice, 72.

Geo. W. Clinton	[illegible]	J. Juliand	2
E. W. Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible] Crow	3
Robert Kelly	[illegible]		

The second joint ballot to fill the second vacancy resulted:

Robert Kelly	[illegible]	S. E. Kirby	2
E. W. Leavenworth	[illegible]	H. R. Selden	1
[illegible]	[illegible]		

One hundred and forty-three votes cast; 72 necessary to a choice.

GEO. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, and ROBERT KELLEY, of New-York, were then declared duly elected, when the Joint Convention was dissolved.

Upon the announcement of the result in the Assembly that body adjourned.

[illegible] LEGISLATION.

Bodily pains and a consequent incapacity to [illegible] [illegible] for the past week to confine [illegible] narrative of the outer [illegible] of legislation. [illegible]

[illegible]

This is not the way in which reports are generally made up. It is the way in which two were concocted, and I have samples of others equally *striking*, which I intend to give an airing, at my earliest convenience.

LEO.

A Deputation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York appeared to-night before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Senate, and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, on the subject of the Harbor Commission.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., stated briefly that the object of this delegation was to urge on the Legislature the deep importance of the question to the citizens of New-York and the Union at large, and the necessity that existed for the completion of the work commenced by the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. [illegible], Chairman of the House Committee, stated that, although the Committee had reported a resolution for the repeal of the act creating the Commission, they did not actually contemplate the immediate abolishment of the Commission, but desired to bring up the matter for discussion before the House, believing, as they did, that the power of the Commission, both as to its existence and business, was too indefinite and unlimited.

Remarks, tending to show the vast importance of the Commission to the whole State, as well as to New-York City, were made by Messrs. GEO. W. BLUNT, A. A. LOW and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

The Committee of the House stated that the remarks of the delegation had enlightened them on some subjects, and the impression made seemed decidedly favorable to the Commission.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

The Canal Board have made the following appointments: LEVI BEARDSLEY, Collector at Oswego; [illegible], Collector at Schuylerville; JOHN [illegible], Inspector at New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

(The Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—No. 5 Hanover-st., and No. 181 Broadway.)

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from a point on Mississippi River south of lat. 37° to the Pacific at San Francisco. The bill grants about 40,000,000 acres of land, for which the Company are to pay 50 cents an acre before obtaining title, and are to be required to deposit $500,000 as security that the work shall be faithfully performed.

According to the provisions of the bill, within eighteen months one hundred miles of the road must be completed—the Government to pay $600 per mile for carrying the mail until the road is finished, and for ten years thereafter, and such reasonable sum as the Secretary of War may determine for carrying troops, munitions of war, etc. The road is to be forfeited if not completed within ten years, and all lands, excepting those paid, to revert to the United States. The bill grants the right of way, 400 yards wide—gives no exclusive privilege, but allows any company to construct roads when and where they please, and obtain such favors from Government as they can. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WELLER said the Committee would endeavor to report next week.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill was then considered.

The Senate passed the usual fortification bill.

The bill providing for new fortifications was postponed.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of some act of legislation to effectively abrogate the treaty with Denmark, and repudiate the payment of the Sound Dues was then considered. The bill to be reported is to be concurred in by both Houses.

Mr. SUMNER argued that the notice given by the President, by direction of the Senate in Executive Session, for the termination of the treaty, was defective, inasmuch as treaties are part of the supreme law of the land, and can only be abrogated by the action of both houses of Congress, approved by the President.

Messrs. SEWARD, FESSENDEN, COLLAMER, CRITTENDEN and STEWART sustained Mr. SUMNER's views, and Messrs. MASON, TOUCEY and CASS opposed them.

The resolution then passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6.

BILLS FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Speaker submitted a communication from the Court of Claims inclosing bills making appropriations, with the evidence and the judgment of the Court in the several cases.

This is the first case of the kind originating under the act creating that tribunal.

A debate followed, regarding the proper disposition of the bills. As a precedent is now to be established, one side contended they should be sent to the Committee on Claims for examination, while the other argued that the action of the Court superseded the necessity of so doing.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject of reference, the House passed the Military Academy and Invalid Pension bills.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The request of the Committee on Elections, for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case was considered.

Mr. BOBCE thought that the effect of irrelevant matter in the Majority Report of the Committee was calculated (though, perhaps unintentionally,) to still more inflame the public mind on this agitating question. The Committee had given undue credence to rumors. He did not believe that taking testimony in Kansas by Commissioners would be attended by such sanguinary consequences as the Committee apprehended. The testimony should be taken among the people of the Territories who are at home attending to their business, and who have something else to do than running here on a crusade of evidence. He contended that the Act under which Gen. WHITFIELD was elected was legal. The office of Delegate to Congress was created by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and whoever claimed it should show that he was elected under the original law, which is not the case with Mr. REEDER, who was a traitor if he gave members of the Legislature certificates of election when he did not believe them entitled to seats. He had better by far have retreated to the forest of Fort Leavenworth, than falsified his position.

Mr. BINGHAM said the Committee, in asking for power to send for persons and papers, desired only to elicit the truth, which can wrong no man. This is demanded by the interests of nations and the sacredness of law which has been violated. It is not claimed in the report of the minority that this power is not within the discretion of the House. The only question is whether sufficient cause is apparent to authorize such an investigation. It is evident, from the memorial, that either Mr. WHITFIELD or Mr. REEDER claims the seat in violation of law. The simplest and most credulous man in the House cannot believe it was legal to hold two elections within the same month, and that the legal voters would go through the farce of voting for Mr. REEDER if they had already voted for Mr. WHITFIELD. It struck Mr. BINGHAM that, in one of these elections, the organic law was wantonly trampled on and disgraced, and, if this is true, it concerns all the people in the land to know it.

The question is, have the people of Kansas chosen WHITFIELD, or have they been interfered with by invading armies, and is Mr. WHITFIELD here in violation of the law and by the acts of lawless invaders?

Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to make out the probable cause for sending for persons and papers, saying the usurpers assuming to be the legislators of Kansas had violated the organic act of the Territory. He severely criticized their acts in support of Slavery, which support, he said, was the utterance of sentiments unfavorable to Freedom, and in other respects violated the Federal Constitution.

Adjourned.

Reform in the Navy—The Action of the Retiring Board—Kansas Matters—Senator Trumbull—Railroad to the Pacific, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

THE NAVAL REFORM BILL.

The report recently made by the Committee on Naval Affairs on the memorials of officers who complain of injustice at the hands of the late Naval Board, has been printed and extensively circulated. Wherever read it is producing a most salutary effect, in satisfying unprejudiced minds that the demand for the repeal of the law of last Congress authorizing the Board, is unreasonable and ought not be entertained. As I have frequently suggested, there can be no doubt that some errors were committed by the Board. These the amendatory bill proposed by the Committee will effectually correct. Every man who deems himself aggrieved by the finding of the Board is offered a trial by Court of Inquiry, if he desires it. True, the verdict of such a Court would not of itself restore the officer who has been "dropped;" but if satisfactory, in the estimation of the President, the latter is invited to restore the injured man by renomination, for which purpose additional offices are created temporarily,—and there can be no doubt that such an invitation would be cheerfully accepted by the Executive, and faithfully and justly executed.

THE GRUMBLERS DON'T LIKE IT.

This, however, don't satisfy some of the gentry who have been hanging around Washington Hotels and Congressional lobbies all Winter, boring members to death nearly with the tale of their grievances, and their demands for justice. These insist upon being restored to the Navy first, and tried afterwards, thus proving conclusively that they have no confidence in their own merits. These strictures do not apply to all the gentlemen here who feel themselves aggrieved, by any means. Many of them have been exceedingly modest in their deportment, button-hole-ing nobody, but satisfying themselves with a judicious statement of their cases to the members of the Committee when called upon. As usual, the most deserving are the most retiring,—and those whose title to reinstatement is the most questionable have been loudest in offensive denunciation of the Board, and of everybody who don't happen to look upon their particular case as an instance of severest persecution. I have in my eye a few such whose presence in Washington has vindicated the action of the Board in their own cases, while, absent, their written appeals might possibly have touched some chord of sympathy. Let them be assured that the bill proposed will pass, without material modification, and that it will lead to the restoration of the worthy only, while no power can resurrect the commissions of those who, for immorality, excessive rashness, tyrannical disposition, mental imbecility, or any other good reason, are unfit to be intrusted with the command of a ship, and the power to make better men feel dissatisfied or uncomfortable. If it were possible to pass an irrepealable law, authorizing an advisory Board to be called once in every ten years, there is little doubt that the public service would profit thereby.

A HARMLESS SHELL.

A few days ago, a resolution passed the Senate, calling out from the Navy Department all the documents on file, showing that charges were preferred years ago against several of the officers who sat upon the Naval Board. The object, of course, was to show that these officers had themselves been the subject of charges affecting their character as officers and gentlemen. The correspondence came in to-day, and exhibits the fact that such charges were made years ago against Commander PENDERGAST, and Lieutenants DUPONT, MAGRUDER and GORDON; but it shows also that, after investigation, these gentlemen were entirely justified by the Department in the cases complained of.

KANSAS SPECULATIONS.

The Committee on Elections could not get the desired opportunity to make their report in the Reeder case to-day, but hope to do so to-morrow, when the subject will doubtless be the theme of an interesting debate. Meantime, great anxiety is felt here for news from Kansas. This, you will remember, is the day on which the State Government was to be set up, and it is altogether probable that exciting occurrences have transpired in connection therewith. I do not find that anybody anticipates the arrest of the new State officers on the charge of treason, as was threatened should they take the oath of office. But there is a law of the Territory making it an offence to "assume the functions of any office illegally," under which it is thought an attempt will be made to take into custody Governor ROBINSON and the members of the Legislature. Should this be so, the whole question of the validity of the Territorial laws is again raised, in the most exciting form, and desperate resistance may be made by the Free-State men. On the other hand, if the Proclamation of the President and the orders to the federal troops shall have had the effect to prevent lawless irruptions of Missourians, it is thought that the members of the State Legislature may quietly submit to arrest, give bail for their future appearance, and then proceed with their legislative duties, while they wait to see what "may turn up." A few days, however, will bring us the facts.

SENATOR TRUMBULL SUSTAINED.

The speeches of Senators BUTLER and TOUCEY, to-day, in favor of Judge TRUMBULL's title to his seat as a Senator from Illinois were very able arguments, and conclusive of the whole question. I doubt whether there will be five votes in the negative. As soon as this case is decided, the Governor of Illinois will be compelled to receive Mr. TRUMBULL's resignation of the seat in the other House, to which also he was elected, and call a special election to fill that vacancy. Heretofore, you will remember, the Governor has held that Mr. TRUMBULL was ineligible to Congress, and that his election in each case was null. Of course under these circumstances he could not accept his resignation, because he professed to believe that Mr. TRUMBULL had nothing to resign.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad are hard at work, and hope to be able to report next week. They will probably report in favor of a single, route, competition for the selection of which shall be open to bidders, to be decided by the Secretary of War, and probably some other of the heads of Executive Departments. Grants of land will also be made, and perhaps an advance of money, to aid in the construction of so much of the Road as passes through the Territories of the United States, to be reimbursed by mail and transportation service; but these details are not yet definitively settled. There seems to be a growing feeling in behalf of this measure, auguring its early success.

WASHINGTON GAYETIES—NATIONAL BALL.

The Winter season just closed has been prolific of public and private entertainments in Washington. Many splendid parties have been given by the families of various officers of the Government, members of Congress, and wealthy private citizens. The hotels, too, have vied with each other in weekly parlor "hops," or more pretentious balls. The "crowning glory" of the season, however, was unquestionably achieved last evening by our hosts of *Guy's National*, who threw open their extensive rooms for the entertainment of their numerous guests and a crowd of friends. The occasion was modestly designated a "hop," upon the five hundred cards of invitation which were issued—but the universal verdict is, that no ball of the Winter has equaled it, in all that tends to make such an occasion gay, attractive and agreeable. I could not think of particularising the scores of fair ladies who graced the scene, nor the equally numerous gentlemen, famed in the world of Politics, Diplomacy, Science or Art, who honored the occasion with their presence. Suffice it to say, it was a goodly company of intellect, beauty and fashion, such as is not often grouped together even in this gay capital. At midnight at least seven hundred guests sat down to a supper table spread under the artistic eye of Mr. GUY himself, laden with a profusion of all seasonable delicacies, and ornamented with confections and flowers, arranged in the most tasteful and gratifying forms. Surely, the liberality of our enterprising host deserves fitting commemoration; and should I withhold this tribute, our lady guests, who were so delighted with the *fête*, would scarcely forgive me.

S.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 6.

The morning train from Baltimore met with an accident to-day, when about five miles above Wilmington. The driving-wheel gave way, throwing the engine from the track. The fireman was severely hurt, and the mail agent was thrown from the window of the car, but escaped with slight bruises. None of the passengers were injured. The engine was rendered a complete wreck, and two passenger cars were forced up an embankment and considerably shattered. The wreck on the track prevents the passage of trains, but passengers are sent through by changing cars.

The Defalcation of the City Treasurer of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 5.

Col. GARLAND, the defaulting Treasurer, has been held to bail in the sum of $500,000, in default of which he was sent to prison with two accomplices, who also failed to obtain $25,000 bail each. The examination will take place on Saturday.

Railroad Obstructions.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 6.

The Lake Shore and Buffalo, and the New-York City and Niagara Falls Railroads are nearly impassable in consequence of the recent snow storm. A train over the Central road arrived this morning twenty hours behind time. A dispatch, from Dunkirk reports the Erie road in the same condition.

Vessels in Distress.

PROVINCETOWN, Cape Cod, March 6.

The following named vessels are in the ice back of Long Point, and, unless the wind changes soon, they will go ashore: Schooners *Oread*, *Edith*, *Estelle*, *Samuel Appleton*, *West Wind*, *Anna K. Cox*; brigs *Rideout*, *Amanda Jane*, *Shibboleth* and *Caroline*. Also three schooners, name unknown. No assistance can reach them.

Fatal Accident on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 6.

Two engines and a snow-plow ran off the track on the Grand Trunk Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near Stanns, twenty miles above Montreal. One man was killed and two others badly injured. Their names have not transpired.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6.

New-Orleans papers of Friday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

CORRECTION.—The report of a Municipal Election at Binghamton, in this morning's paper, should have been dated Ithaca instead of Binghamton.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

The Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, in session this morning, debated on the third resolution reported by the Select Committee. The resolution relates to the management of the India Missions.

Troy City Election.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, March 6.

The newly-elected Common Council of this city consists of fifteen Americans, six Democrats and one Whig. Mr. SLOCUM, the American candidate for Mayor, received 386 majority.

Paper Mill Burnt at Watertown, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 6.

The paper mill of LEONARD WHITNEY & SON, in Watertown, was burnt last night. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, $6,000.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 5.

The steamer *Florida* arrived here last night from New-York. She was detained on the passage by a severe snow storm.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

ITS MISSIONS IN INDIA.

FRESH INTELLIGENCE FROM THE MISSIONS.

Did the Deputation leave the Missionaries Free?

SECOND DAY—CONCLUDED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday Evening, March 5, 1856.

The Board has received intelligence direct from its Missionaries in India; and the questions in dispute have been pretty thoroughly examined to-day.

Mr. MIRON WINSLOW, Missionary of the Board at Madras, arrived by the *Baltic*, and made his appearance in the meeting this afternoon. He is an old gentleman, apparently near 70; has a pleasant face, a taking manner, and in height is of the middle size. He talked long and answered questions fluently.

In discussing the question of schools *vs.* oral preaching, he declared that there are many places on missionary ground where oral preaching cannot be made effective. Expressing the highest respect for the Deputation, he still claimed to possess opinions of his own in regard to the proper means of carrying on the mission work. It would be an immense injury to the cause to break up the work of 35 years. That act would but show that the Missionaries are mere weathercocks. Many of the children who are educated in the schools become converted, but all are not so. Still, in Jaffna, sixty teachers have been converted. If you give up the system of female boarding schools, you must give up all hope of India. Dr. W. held that the school at Oodooville has done more than any other agency for the mission work in that region, and had the Seminary at Batticotta been better sustained by the churches at home, its influence would have been far more powerful. Schools in India are preaching the Gospel; and the Doctor begged that with such a people to deal with as those of India, some attempts would be made to improve upon present systems, but that sudden changes might not be made. His own school at Madras was one of the most interesting facts of his mission. Four to five hundred pupils came together every Sabbath morning, and the congregation is delightful. A superior class of native youth, educated in the English language, is essential to get tracts and translations which are adapted to the native mind. The terms "sin" and "heaven" convey to the native no clear meaning; he is prepossessed with the prejudices of caste, and nothing does more to shake off this shackle than the preaching of the Gospel.

WERE THE MISSIONARIES FREE?

Several questions were asked Dr. WINSLOW. Among others, this: "Were the Missionaries *free* in their decisions while the deputation was among them?"

Dr. WINSLOW—(sententiously)—Of course we were *free*. But if we were overshadowed, what can I say? I would not dare to have an opinion contrary to Dr. ANDERSON. [Great laughter.]

A VOICE FROM BOMBAY.

Rev. SAMUEL B. FAIRBANK (a returned Missionary from Bombay) considered itinerant preaching of the Gospel the most effective expenditure of time and labor. He spoke warmly in favor of the participation of the wives of Missionaries in the labor of preaching, particularly among the women, and in the streets if necessary. But if a man devote himself to teaching, confine himself to instruction in English, he may be there ten years, and effect little. Very few natives wish to learn English for any other reason except that its acquisition enables them to obtain employment. The enlightenment of the mind has nothing, or comparatively little, to do with the enlightenment of the heart.

A DISSENTING MISSIONARY.

In answer to many queries, Mr. FAIRBANK stated the following facts:

1. That one Missionary at his station objected to the line of policy adopted by the deputation, but that nine were in favor of it.

A call was made for the name the dissenter.

The Chair considered it improper to call for names here.

Mr. FAIRBANK said he was not at liberty to give it.

The request was repeated from another quarter of the house, and again refused.

Mr. FAIRBANK finally stated that the dissenting brother was strongly in favor of schools, with heathen teachers, especially in new stations.

OTHER FACTS.

2. There was entire freedom in the expression of opinions during the visit of the deputation.

3. There are no Jesuit Missionaries in the Mahratta region, who would be likely to take up schools which are abandoned.

4. The Deputation gave the Missionaries to understand that their acts were in accordance with the feeling of the Board and of its supporters, viz.: that changes must be made.

5. It is more difficult to labor in the native cities than in the country.

6. An application of a modified School system in Bombay would be desirable.

Dr. SCOTT, of Newark—How many pupils did your school contain?

Mr. FAIRBANK—175.

Dr. SCOTT—If you, then, came into contact with 175 minds in that School, with how many adult minds would you come in contact by the ordinary preaching of the Gospel?

Mr. FAIRBANK—In going from village to village, we meet with two, and perhaps three congregations a day—an average of 100 persons.

Dr. SCOTT—But this is a question of quantity and number.

Mr. FAIRBANK—The numbers reached by preaching far transcend any other, for we have in a year 365 times 100.

Dr. SCOTT—Do you find that the adults possess any intelligent idea of the Gospel scheme?

Mr. FAIRBANK—I have found in my experience, particularly in the Deccan, that the native adults have a very intelligent idea of Christian truth.

Dr. STEARNS—Do you know if many conversions take place in the villages through the agency of occasional preaching?

Mr. FAIRBANK—I have known, I may say, hundreds of such cases.

Mr. FAIRBANK underwent a catechism from all sides of the house. I have condensed his replies; written out, they would fill a couple of columns. He has just arrived from his mission, is very ready at answering questions, and indorses with great apparent heartiness the acts and policy of the Deputation and the Prudential Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

A BIT OF SPORT—THE DEPUTATION WHILE AT WORK.

It is rather to be believed than contradicted, in view of the developments of to-day, that the Deputation went out to India charged by the Prudential Committee with executive powers, and that those powers were exercised. A shrapnel was fired into the Committee's boat by Rev. DANIEL W. POOR of Newark, a son of Dr. POOR, Missionary at Ceylon. He produced sundry private letters of his father and others, which put a new face on matters.

All this, however, happened at the close of the evening. At the opening, Mr. HORACE HOLDEN defended the action of the Prudential Committee on the ground of precedent, and Gov. CLARK entered the church, and was escorted to the platform; immediately after which event, Mr. FAIRBANK again mounted the stage, and explained how the changes came about in the Bombay Mission, and then there was a long cross-fire of questions aimed at Dr. ALLEN, a returned missionary from Bombay, who was called upon by the space of one hour, to give his views upon every conceivable topic connected with that Mission.

Dr. ALLEN returned in 1853, having been absent 36 years. He was engaged, not in teaching, but in itinerating and in general missionary labor. He dwelt to-night upon the penury of the native languages to convey ideas that are freely expressed in English. In order to give the natives a thorough educational system, something better than their vernacular must be employed. The European missionary societies, which constitute the great bulk of missionary enterprise in India, (the Missions of America numbering only one-sixth, and those of the American Board but one-eleventh, of the aggregate,) possess a great number of educational establishments. Cases frequently occur where native youth, after becoming acquainted with Christian truth, enter the service of the Missions. Were the vernacular sufficiently copious, no especial necessity would exist for teaching English to persons who are to be set apart as catechists; but no man now living, in Dr. ALLEN's opinion, will ever see that improvement in the language which is essential before English can be dispensed with. He added that there should be one educational establishment in the Mahratta Mission, with English as a branch of instruction, to enable native youth to qualify for preachers.

In answer to another question, in regard to the expediency of a High School, Dr. A. stated that the want of funds had prevented the fulfillment of that project.

Many important questions were put and answered during the next half hour.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY observed, that the ground seemed to have been plowed, cross-plowed, and harrowed, [laughter,] and intimated that the discussion was becoming irrelevant.

THE DEPUTATION AT WORK.

Rev. DANIEL W. POOR rose to vindicate his father's memory from the imputation that he fully countenanced the proceedings of the deputation. [The Report alludes several times to Dr. POOR's indorsement of their projects.] Mr. POOR produced an enormous package of letters, documents and memoranda, from which he demonstrated that the Deputation had mistaken the drift of his father's sentiments; that his father's great idea had been the nurture of the schools; that the acts of the deputation were such as to give the missionaries the idea that their salaries and places were in danger in case they resisted; that the whole matter in dispute was cut and dried in Boston before the Deputation sailed; that the two delegates were clothed with full powers; and that no conferences were held by the Prudential Committee with the full Board before the definite action was taken which has produced the existing difficulty. This is the substance of the speech which occupied upwards of an hour to detail.

Extracts of letters from six or seven missionaries on the field were read, containing passages like these: "The line has been chalked out;" "we are compelled to submit, or we lose our salaries and forfeit all we have done," &c. The presentation of this testimony occasioned great excitement, and the evening session was prolonged to a late hour.

The Board sits again early to-morrow morning.

A. M.

THE DEPUTATION IN ITS OWN DEFENCE.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

THIRD DAY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

The morning session, to-day, was highly interesting. The rasping which the Delegation underwent at yesterday's meeting brought out both its members to make elaborate explanations of their course of action. Mr. THOMPSON, junior member of the Deputation, took the lead, and was followed by Mr. POOR, who spoke so effectively last night, and developed some other curious facts to-day.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the opening of the session, Dr. STEARNS, of Newark, proposed that the Board alter the time of its annual meeting at Newark. The early days of September are hot, and many citizens are still absent from home. He suggested a later day.

The question of postponement was warmly discussed, and it was finally agreed to empower the Prudential Committee to alter the time of meeting, if deemed expedient.

MODIFICATIONS.

Dr. RIDDLE proposed a modification of the second resolution, introduced yesterday, so as to declare the preaching of the Gospel *in its various methods* as the grand instrumentality for the conversion of the heathen.

He was desired to reduce his motion to writing. Meanwhile, the discussion took another direction, and so continued for a long time.

THE DEPUTATION DEFENDS ITSELF.

Rev. AUG. C. THOMPSON spoke for the Deputation, canvassing the whole ground, and reviewing in detail the objections that had been raised.

In regard to the assertion that the plan of action for the Deputation was sketched at the Mission House at Boston, he stated that the condition of affairs at Ceylon, was unknown to the Prudential Committee before the departure of the Deputation, and hence the delegates could not have received any definite instructions. Touching the letters of Dr. POOR, (referred to by young Mr. POOR last night,) Mr. THOMPSON made explanations. He read extracts from letters of Dr. POOR and Mr. SPAULDING, on pages 19 and 37 of the Deputation's report, to show that the brethren felt the need of going up to the help of the Missions.

Rev. Dr. POMROY (one of the Secretaries of the Board) interrupted Mr. THOMPSON, to explain that the paper read at the Hartford meeting was not prepared before the Deputation sailed; that it was not a part of any plan, ready "cut and dried," as had been asserted.

Dr. ANDERSON said he had not seen that paper to this day.

Mr. THOMPSON said the same thing. And then, (the momentary sensation having subsided,) he proceeded with his explanations. The "suspension" of the Batticotta Seminary was soon resolved upon after the Deputation left the Island, and that act was in the first place recommended by the oldest missionary there, Father SPAULDING. Thus the act of "killing the Seminary" was not the work of the Deputation, but of the Mission itself. The Prudential Committee simply exercised the privilege it had exercised in former years. The number of pupils had been reduced, not once, but twice and oftener, and no objection had been offered. In reference to the rights of the Alumni, a part of a speech, by a graduate, was read, to show that the Alumni were deeply grateful to the Board for the business education afforded them, thus indicating the class of motives which actuated a considerable part of the Alumni of that Seminary. It was also denied that the Common Schools in Jaffna are abolished; the number has not been reduced. In short, after free conference and careful consideration, the conclusion was arrived at that the Preacher is among teachers much the same as the Palm among trees—imposing, prominent, fruitful, luxuriant and useful. The undergrowth is decaying and entangling and smothering. [A pause and applause, which was immediately checked by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, exclaiming, "Silence," "Silence." "We can have no demonstration of applause." Sensation subsides.] Accusations of an overshadowing influence upon the missionaries had been made. The following extract of a letter addressed by the Deputation to the Ceylon Mission, was introduced as a reply:

"At the opening of your meeting we stated, with all possible frankness, what appeared to us to be the actual posture and relations of the mission, and what were the measures that seemed most likely to be advantageous to your working system."

Mr. T. dwelt upon this extract, to prove that the Deputation consulted with the Missionaries on all points, and consulted freely. There was no dictation on the part of the Deputation; no effort to overshadow. The aim and effort was one of cooperation. If ever the presence of God was manifest, it was so during these conferences. No doubt the Deputation had influence. The Board could scarcely elect a member of the Prudential Committee who would not have influence. In regard to the despotism of interrogations, no doubt the Board would take the despotic view. In regard to the Deputation not having waited, to submit the questions at issue to the Board, it was impracticable to attempt one change and not undertake all simultaneously. The feelings of the Missions toward the Deputations came under review. The most studious regard was paid to the opinions of the older missionaries. The interviews of the Deputation with them were tearful and tender. Nothing occurred which could be construed into a want of respectful consideration. Passages of letters were read from Messrs. SAUNDERS, HOWLAND, HASTINGS, SMITH and others, to show that those gentlemen cordially approved the doings of the Deputation.

NEWSPAPER COMMENDATIONS.

A remark was made last night that deputations were at a discount in India. To meet this, newspaper accounts were produced from the *Friend of India*, for Nov. 15, 1855, speaking in terms of commendation of the work of sundry deputations, including this one. Coming from the source it did, Mr. T. had no delicacy in producing the testimony, for he did not make the acquaintance of the Editor in Calcutta. The article in question was copied into the London *Times*, and was read to the meeting from that.

DO NEWSPAPERS TURN FOR HIM?

A query arose, "Was the article in the *Friend* an editorial?"

Answer—It was.

Dr. RIDDLE understood it was a custom of the

[illegible] publish any article under its editorial head [illegible] in India?

[illegible] but nobody said [illegible] and the reply failed to come. The Doctor's remark, by the way, is an insinuation. The *Times* [illegible] enlightened, bought up? Absurd; nothing of the kind was ever known!

[illegible]

Mr. THOMPSON again resumed. [illegible] Secretary of the Board [illegible] service [illegible] years [illegible] and sisters. There was joyful Christian [illegible]. They sat together in heavenly places. They [illegible] in joint supplications to their common [illegible] Father and Sanctifier. Tears of fraternal love [illegible] fast. Tears of unalloyed Christian joy and [illegible]. Pearls that will one day bear witness to the honest Christian satisfaction of those brethren and sisters.

After a speech of nearly an hour, Mr. T. sat down.

DR. ANDERSON IN DEFENCE.

Dr. ANDERSON rose. He had intended to keep silence—to hear what brethren had to say—to leave to others to state facts as they chose. But explanations had become necessary. It had been stated that "the Deputation took pains to convince the Missionaries that unless they agreed to the adoption of the new system, their allowance would be cut off." This assertion Dr. A. indignantly denied. It was not founded on fact. He could conceive no reason why it should have been uttered. "He never," said he, "could have been guilty of such folly as this."

ANOTHER ATTACK.

Dr. RIDDLE was up again. He read the following extract from the instructions of the Prudential Committee to the Deputation:

"At present, it is the strong persuasion of the Prudential Committee, that no education [illegible] be sustained by the funds of the Board, in which the *vernacular language* is not the grand medium of instruction; and the Deputation will not feel at liberty to do any thing contrary to this persuasion, without what shall seem to them very conclusive reasons.—page 6."

Rev. Mr. POOR again came forward to defend his father and those who had acted with him, produced additional documents, and took up and examined in detail the assertions of the members of the Deputation. He argued that the letters from Missionaries, which had been read by the delegates, were written by young Missionaries, who were not so well qualified to judge of the comparative utility of [illegible] instrumentalities as the older brethren. No young men in this country are commissioned to reform a single college, and it is manifestly improper to confide a matter of such importance as this to the judgment of the younger men of the Missions. Mr. POOR replied to the assertion of the Deputation that they refrained from the exercise of any overshadowing influence upon the Missionaries, and demonstrated by extracts from certain private letters, one of them from Mr. MEIGS, that the brethren certainly received the impression of being overshadowed—whether they were so in reality or not.

In other words, if the Deputation *followed out this course*, they would be supported by the Prudential Committee. Similar action was taken on former occasions in reference to the Missions in Syria, and Dr. R. was ready to indicate the time and place of the records of that act upon the minutes of the Board. Those records, he understood, were not here, at this meeting, and he bound himself to put his finger upon the documents.

A SHARP LETTER.

Dr. LEONARD BACON followed in support of the ground assumed by Mr. POOR, and read a long and important letter from Dr. DE FOREST, of the Syrian Mission, the purport of which was to establish the assertion of Dr. RIDDLE, that the Prudential Committee had threatened to withhold [illegible] in the English language [illegible] with.

The reading of this letter produced extraordinary excitement. A synopsis of it by next mail.

A. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, with [illegible] from the [illegible] of the Fire Department and the Board of Foremen and Engineers, met last evening at the Firemen's Hall in Mercer-street, to enter upon their [illegible] as a joint body [illegible] entire present laws [illegible] of the City of New-York.

JOHN H. BRADY, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Department [illegible] President. A preliminary [illegible] the body [illegible] of the Conference [illegible]:

Fire Commissioners—Charles [illegible], [illegible] wright, Nelson Brown, James [illegible], W. H. [illegible] Gerald.

Aldermen—[illegible] Peter Voorhis.

Councilmen—[illegible] John H. Brady, J. [illegible], G. Merritt, John Bailey, J. L. [illegible].

Board of Foremen and Engineers—[illegible] Lewis, Hose Company No. 9; Saml. Forsyth, Engine Company No. 14; Wm. Miller, Engine Company No. 11; John Gillelan, Engine Company No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]lowey, Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.

Representatives—[illegible], Hose Company No. 22; Julian Lotts, Engine Company No. 33; David Rudd, Hose Company No. 23; John A. Smith, Engine Company No. 6; Samuel [illegible], Hose Company No. 24.

The Committee will meet every Saturday evening. It is expected it will take them several months to perfect the labor delegated to them.

Advertising Extraordinary.

The following notice was found posted, in a conspicuous place at a street corner:

Lost—Between Phil Casily and 12 o'clok this day, a red morroco pocketbook with blew covers containing a dollar bill in change whosever will return the same shall pay for it be [illegible].

When a man sends a whole carcass of venison as a specimen of what he shall afford, we feel sure he has a good supply of the article at least, and when the Publishers' Association issue a catalogue, of [illegible] octavo pages as the program of their coming trade sale, none can doubt that they will have stock enough to make it an object for purchasers to come up. [illegible] 25th, and will be held at LEAVITT & DELISSER'S. By a rule of the Association, all books offered must be sold, whatever price they fetch. This feature will buyers, who are thus assured, that whatever the catalogue announces, they can have, unless some rival buyer will pay more for it.

Before the Committee on Railroads, yesterday, it was stated that many horses had their feet frost-bitten from traveling over roads where the Railroad Companies had sprinkled salt pretty freely.

Scandalous Uses of the Post-Office Department.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg you will call the attention of the Post-Office Department to a strange discrimination practiced at some of the Post-Offices on the route from New-York to this place. The vexations and constant irregularities in the transportation of the mails are quite as much as we can patiently endure; and when to this annoyance is superadded the invidious selection of a portion of the mail matter, to the exclusion of other matter of the same description, we cannot be expected to submit to the wrong in silence. Two or three copies of the *Herald* are daily dispatched with our Post-Office for their ultimate destination, and some six or eight numbers of the TIMES are dispatched with the same [illegible] tion; and it often happens that the *Herald* comes two or three days in advance of the TIMES. It is impossible to account for this circumstance except upon the supposition of gross dereliction of official duty somewhere. For surely the preference [illegible] absurd and self-stultifying political speculations of the *Herald* cannot be preferred to the suggestive and philosophical observations of the TIMES [illegible] topics of a like character; unless, indeed, one imputes as much fatuity to the Southern people in matters in general, as they evince regarding the peculiar advantages from the Union of the States. The *Herald* fawns upon the South, [illegible] its prejudices, and endeavoring to [illegible], and I suppose some of Uncle Sam's [illegible] employed in this region mistake his servile and mercenary devotion for intelligent and effective support. And hence the illegal preference in the circulation of that print, and the obstructions thrown in the way of the TIMES. Yesterday two packages of the *Herald* arrived, and none of the TIMES. I am sure the Postmaster-General will not countenance such a proceeding. I trust you will bring the matter to his notice.

Enthusiasm of Southern Ladies on the Kansas Question.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from a Pendleton lady:

To CAPTAIN [illegible]—SIR: I have read your letter for the cause of Kansas. If I were a man, I would go with you. I believe it is as much our battle as though it were fought at our hearthstones. Let us meet our enemies at the gate and at the ramparts, and not wait for them without the citadel.

Let me do what I can. Let me send a man. I enclose you a gold chain to do it. I trust and hope that Colonel Buford will obtain subscriptions to carry five thousand men.

When you have need of more, write and publish [illegible] and when the time comes for it, we will set off [illegible] personal [illegible] and [illegible] them for cash.

ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE SOUTH.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

[illegible] of Slave and Free Labor—Slavery Unsuited to Nicaragua.

LETTERS FROM JULIUS FROEBEL.

LETTER NO. III.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may be objected to my conclusions on the former civilization of the Caucasian race in hot climates, that those ancient nations had slaves. They had, and many of their slaves have been negroes. But Slavery, at those times, had nothing to do with the question of race. Prisoners of war, of whatever race or nation they might be,—and the most useful of their number were of the noblest [illegible] of mankind—did the work which, according to the theory of our slave holders, would not have been possible for white men to perform under the burning sun of Egypt, Nubia and Mesopotamia. And did they perish by being employed in such a manner? By no means. Were not the Jews slaves in Egypt? Were they not employed in making bricks, and building pyramids and palaces? And had they not, during the very period of so severe a servitude, even multiplied to such a degree as to become dangerous to their masters? Or are the Jews no "white men," no branch of the nobility of mankind? What do we see in our own times? Do the laboring classes of British India [illegible] worked by *free labor?*

I am, however, far from denying that certain races are better adapted to hard work in certain climates than others. What I deny, is simply this: that such a fact could prove the necessity of Slavery. No doubt certain races, like individuals of the same race, are better fitted to perform hard work in general, in any climate, than others; and exactly such races and individuals are generally those which do not excel in intellect or in the higher degrees of culture. It is, moreover, true that the difference in *capacity for hard labor* is still greater where races live together in a climate congenial to the one and uncongenial to the other. But from this fact it does not follow that the physically stronger, who may be mentally weaker, should be the property of the physically weaker, who may be mentally stronger. It only follows that, under certain circumstances, a diversity of races and castes, inhabiting the same country, is a very desirable condition of society—and such a condition fortunately exists in Central America. It is not climate by which the necessity of Slavery can be established, and in Central America the perversity of such an attempt is more obvious than in many other countries, because a diversity of castes exists there, which, while it is the arbitrary work of violence, oppression, and injustice, is one of the greatest of evils, but where it is the natural consequence of historical conditions, and corresponds to the natural feelings of those concerned, it is one of the greatest benefits of society.

THE COLORED RACES.

The colored population of Central America, consisting chiefly of civilized Indians and Mestizos, not only know how to labor, but do labor. They are a people of essentially industrious habits, although their industry is not characterized by high intellect or great energy. These qualities the new adventurer must bring with him. But do they not manufacture, even now, many fine and useful articles with neatness and ingenuity? Do they not cultivate the beautiful gardens of Masaya and Diriomo? Do they not work the extensive corn fields in the plain of Leon, which, for many miles, present an aspect as cheering as any of the kind in the United States? Do they not surround their fields with well-made ditches, and regular hedges of wild pineapples? Is not the noise of the trapiches, or primitive sugar-mills, heard for miles around the Indian town of Jinotepe? Is not the sugar manufactured by them as good as that of Louisiana? Do their women not make cigars, and would they not [illegible] as well as the manufacturers of Havana or of Bremen? Do they not [illegible] the cacao [illegible] of Nicaragua, which [illegible] the best article in the world? Do they not cultivate the coffee of Costa Rica, next in quality to that of Arabia? And do they not produce the indigo, the cochineal and the anise seed of San Salvador and Guatemala? Do they not attend to the herds of cattle roaming over the savannahs of Chontales and Matagalpa? Do they not work the mines of Nueva Segovia? Are they not the boatmen on the lakes of the interior, and the mahogany cutters on the Coast?

SLAVE AND FREE LABOR.

I do not deny that, with all this industry, they are very far from having the energy and industrial intelligence of the North American. But will an Anglo-Saxon gentleman of our Southern States pretend to say that he could instil the energy and intelligence of these people into his slaves?

Thus much is certain: the free Indian and Mestizo laborer of Central America can be induced to do more, to do better [illegible] than can be [illegible] by slave labor. If the native population need energy and application, it is because they have had no inducements to it. Under the stimulus of their government, under the war of parties, and by the absence of an occasion to turn the fruits of greater exertion to profit, they could not hope to better their situation. But when, in 1850 and 1851, great numbers of Californians traveled through the country from Realejo to San Juan del Norte, and when the early realization of the Canal project was generally expected, hundreds of acres of land were cleared and cultivated at once, through the influence of native speculation and energy. An increased activity was observed along the whole road, and speculation assumed even something of the character of Yankee extravagance. New houses were erected and old ones restored at Granada and Rivas. New roads were opened through the primitive forests—one from Rivas to Granada, another from Leon to the new port of Polvon, south of Realejo. All these improvements were made by the natives, then following the momentary impulse of expectation of better times.

It was not their fault if they were deceived in their expectations. Civil war, instigated by foreign influences, raged again through the country. The men were forcibly taken from their occupations in the fields, and in the villages, towns and cities; and instead of cultivating the former, they had to dye them with their blood. The transit road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, passing through a very small portion of the country, (the rest of the passage being made by water,) could have but little influence on industrial development. Even the contact into which the natives are brought with strangers, by that road, is of very inconsiderable effect. Passengers are transported in a rapid and wholesale manner, and generally not even a conversation is possible; few travelers speaking more of the Spanish language than two or three ill-used words. All this, however, will change. A numerous native population will be restored to the occupations of peace, and will develop an industrious activity far beyond common expectation, which would make any attempt at the introduction of Slavery appear the most wanton act of human perversity. For native free labor will not only satisfy the necessities of life, but will also [illegible] than slave labor.

SLAVERY [illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA.

Unnecessary as the introduction of Slavery in Central America would be, the accomplishment of the task would be attended with extraordinary difficulties. Slavery, once existing there, has been abolished. This places the country [illegible] in a peculiar position. Not that I doubt [illegible] the capability of North American [illegible] reckless enough to overturn the laws of the country [illegible] the feats of civilized barbarism, against a step of progress made by a race of very modest claims to the proud glories of Civilization. But that race is mainly composed of colored people, the offspring of the slave and of the [illegible] Indian, who are now free, nay, have acquired equality of political rights and social responsibility equal to that of the remnants of the pure Spanish stock. Most able men who raised themselves to the higher stations in social and political life, have been mulattoes or mestizos. The interest of nearly all the native population is virtually opposed to Slavery. The nature of the country is in the highest degree favorable to the escape of slaves, even if all the five Central American States were at once subjected to slave rule. The whole native population will take the side of a fugitive slave. The attempt to enforce Slavery, under such circumstances, would produce a war of caste, in which the whole colored population, slave and free—the Indians of Guatemala included, who might become a dangerous enemy—would form one common army. From the nature of the country, the struggle, even with a strong power on the part of the whites, would be of some duration, and it could not be prolonged without the interference of the European Powers. In fact, the result would be that the whites who made such a criminal attempt, would be exterminated or driven out of the country; and the whole civilized world would applaud the act.

INTERMARRIAGES.

There is another circumstance to be brought into the account. The attempt, if it be made at all, could not be made at once, for reasons which, after what I have stated, must be obvious. But in the meanwhile, a natural link between the North American settler and the native population, strong enough to prevent a definite rupture, will be formed. I refer now to *the connections of the settlers with the native women.* The proportion of females to males is a very extraordinary one in Central America, as in most Spanish-American countries. Our adventurers, coming chiefly from California, find there the mates they are in need of; and certainly there are thousands of young women in the country of whom a decent man need not be ashamed. I have seen enough to know from observation that *Anglo-Saxons are not too* proud to form marriage alliances with those black-eyed daughters of a tropical sun, in whose veins roll the mixed blood of the Iberian, the Roman, the Goth, the Moor and the Aztec, even though there should be some occasional drops of the blood of Ham in the mixture. These women generally possess considerable attractions for the North American, and I have seen even the best educated of the latter take a lively interest in them. Till now, the difference of religion was the great obstacle to legitimate connections; though I know of North Americans who have even disavowed their *Protestantism for the* purpose of removing the chief obstacle to matrimony. This obstacle is now removed at once, as there can be no doubt of the propriety of the introduction of civil marriage. If WALKER's men remain in the country, more than half of them will be married to native women in less than two years; and a fusion of the interests of the immigrant and native population will ensue, which will work entirely against the introduction of Slavery, making it less desirable and less practicable than it would be *without the occurence of these circumstances.*

If Slavery is decidedly unnecessary and unprofitable in Central America, should we suppose, then, even an acknowledged defender of the system to have so bad a moral taste as to prefer it from mere predilection? To say, as perhaps will be said in reference to the native population of Central America, that the slave is in better condition than the free laborer, is to say that a virtuous person may be worse than a vicious one. Granted even that the North American conqueror would be unwise, unjust, and powerful enough to ill-treat the free laboring classes of Central America, as he has done in California, under circumstances which do not exist in Central America, their situation, and the whole state of public morality in this country, would nevertheless be as much *superior to Slavery* as bad matrimonial life is superior to free license.

WHO AND WHAT IS WALKER?

After this general investigation of the question in reference to Slavery, we may put the more practical question: What are the ideas of WALKER and his friends and followers; is he a mere tool of our Southern chivalry; or is he himself a chivalrous character, in the better sense of the word? I do not know him personally. There are, however, facts which may suggest an opinion.

First, in his doings in Sonora, there is nothing personally disreputable that I could learn at San Francisco or elsewhere. Some of the Sonora fillibusters did not behave well, but I could not hear that it was WALKER's fault. Certainly he who believes it his duty to condemn a fillibuster for the mere fact of being such a person, must condemn the man *for it;* but he has no right to condemn him for anything unknown. Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON was a fillibuster, and still he was a man of a noble mind. According to those who know WALKER, he is, *as far as* I can learn, a very well educated man, of noble aspirations, though he may understand them in a different manner from most other people. Mental capacities are ascribed to him, too high for the mean occupation of doing the dirty work for our slaveholders, and high enough for understanding that to conquer land for the slave interest would be about as honorable an occupation as kidnapping girls for houses of prostitution.

Then, I learn from different sources that WALKER has really no connection whatever with KINNEY. Of the latter I never doubted that he is in the slave interest, although he, too, would find greater difficulties in the execution of the scheme than he may have expected.

A COLORED COLONEL UNDER WALKER.

Moreover, there is proof of freedom from prejudice, in reference to race, in the actions of WALKER, and of the fact that he is entertaining views in that respect which are opposed to the interests of Slavery. Among his higher officers I see the name of Mr. CHARLES THOMAS, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. THOMAS, a member of a very respectable commercial firm in Granada, is a gentleman of good education, speaking the English, French and Spanish languages equally well, and in whose library you may find *Shakespeare* and *Byron* by the side of *Cervantes, Victor Hugo* and *Lamartine.* But Mr. THOMAS is nevertheless a "colored gentleman." The family are natives of Jamaica. Among other good qualities, Mr. THOMAS is distinguished by his hospitality, which has been received by more than one of the diplomatic agents of the United States for Central America. This at once shows the social condition of that country, and it shows likewise that WALKER, either from original liberality of views or from prudence and necessity, is wise enough to conform to it.

Should I be mistaken in either of these suppositions, I am sure that ere long the true interest of the new settlers will be found out, and will show the scheme of introducing Slavery in Central America to be an utter miscalculation.

JULIUS FROEBEL.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

A Diary of Interesting News and Gossip—San Francisco and San Franciscans.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

I have kept a sort of journal of matters and things of interest that have transpired in California since the departure of the last steamer—and in that form I transmit it to you.

THE RAINS—REINFORCEMENTS TO WALKER.

JAN. 22.—Last night, after the departure of the Atlantic steamers, the windows of heaven opened, and the rain up to this hour, midnight, continues to pour in torrents. The *Sierra Nevada* yesterday took one hundred and ten men down to WALKER, without any opposition on the part of the United States authorities; although Captain LOOP, Commander of the Company, was arrested and detained for debt just as she was cutting off her lines. What benefit all these poor fellows who have gone and are going to Nicaragua, are to derive from the hardships they are bound to encounter, in the shape of exposure, fatigue, hunger and sickness, is hard to imagine, even if WALKER succeeds in permanently establishing himself there. They are paid $25 per month—in paper promises—which they can never realize five cents on the dollar from, and are granted two hundred acres each in land. *Fighting* for wild land, forsooth, in Central and South America! when they can get it for a song in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota—for the mere asking in Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica—and are actually *paid for* settling the richest lands in the world in the best governed country in all Spanish America, viz.: Costa Rica! And who believes that WALKER will permanently establish himself and his fillibusters in Central America? Nicaragua, with its [illegible] poverty and [illegible] cities—its 300,000 population, with less than 20,000 whites and property holders—with its fevers and [illegible], its morasses and fatal miasmas—is not the prize WALKER is contending *for.* Costa Rica—with its delightful climate, its rich cattle ranches, its coffee, cocoa and cochineal—is the end and aim of this unnatural and wicked contest. But in Costa Rica WALKER will meet a brave and united people—a people well governed and satisfied with its rulers—not one worn out by civil wars, and divided into two or three parties, each one hating the other worse than it hates *him,* as in Nicaragua. And the result of all this strife, and all these sacrifices, will be the gibbet and the stake. And who will say the punishment is not meet for the offence? or who will shed tears over the graves of the deluded men who courted the robber's and the murderer's doom?

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S NON-RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT.

The refusal of the President to recognize the Government of WALKER will probably affect his fortunes more than some people imagine. A fact within my knowledge illustrates the importance of this refusal. By its contract with Nicaragua, the Transit Company agreed to pay $150,000 in cash for the privilege conceded, and made several other stipulations for the benefit of the country. This debt has now run up to the sum of $285,000. After Minister WHEELER had recognized the new *state of things, it was supposed, of course,* that his action would meet the approval of the American Cabinet; and that thus WALKER's Government would become the heir of this snug little sum, the payment of which was yet in abeyance. With this view, WALKER sent a sort of Ambassador, in the person of E. J. C. KEWEN, to San Francisco, and he was charged, among other things, with the duty of settling this debt with Hon. C. K. GARRISON, the Agent of the Company. Mr. GARRISON happened to have the Ocean steamship *Brother Jonathan* up for sale, and had agreed with KEWEN to turn her in against the $285,000. The news by *last steamer of the non-recognition* upset the trade, and KEWEN went back as poor as he came. Had the action of the President and his Cabinet been the reverse, WALKER would have taken away from here a fine steamship, filled with fillibusters—and would have been enabled to land in any port of *Costa Rica, at any moment, a force of* one thousand men; and besides, would have had a certain means of escaping from the country in case of failure, and of renewing the attack at his leisure. With such an auxiliary as a large steamship, indeed, the fate of Costa Rica might have been sealed. Many persons think WALKER's scheme of fillibusterism embraces the Island of Cuba. It is probable, however, he has no fixed plan beyond the conquest of Costa Rica, but will extend or contract it in accordance with the success he meets.

THE LIMANTOUR CLAIM.

To-day there has been great excitement in the city. Placarded on every bulletin-board is the announcement: "The Limantour claim confirmed!" One can scarcely believe his eyes as they run over the lines. JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR, a Frenchman residing in the City of Mexico, came to this country in 1843, during the rule of Governor MICHELTORENA, with some money and a cargo of goods. The Governor having a force of 500 men to support, was hard run for money and provisions, and so undertook to negotiate with LIMANTOUR for both, offering him drafts on Mazatlan in return, or grants of land in California, as he might choose. The trader, it appears, accepted the latter, and located four square leagues in what is now San Francisco County and City, and a large portion of which is now compactly built over in the heart of the city. The County Assessor estimates the amount of taxable property on this claim, including the land, to be at least $13,000,000—one half of which may be set down as the value of the lands! The Commission found his papers all right, and, as they believe, his title unquestionable, although not ten men in a thousand believed the claim to be anything more than a stupendous attempt at fraud. It is averred by many, and even proofs are said to be forthcoming, that blank grants of land were given and sold by the Mexican Governor, and that the possessors of these grants only located them years after, when they had become worth locating, and when they had selected the best points, both in respect to value and the ease with which they might contest the case with the occupants. The matter will, of course, go into the United States District Court, and then into the Supreme Court, as the decision of the Board of Claims is only final so far as it affects the title of the claimant as against the United States.

To-day there is also some excitement among a numerous class in San Francisco—*les filles de joie.* An ordinance has been passed by the City Council, imposing a fine of $500 a day on the owners of houses occupied by disreputable persons, for each and every day they may be so occupied. The stringency of the law will kill it.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

JAN. 23.—The day opened brilliantly and beautifully, and the bright, warm sun called into the streets hundreds of lovely women, to the great joy of milliners and shopkeepers. Night was coming on apace without any special excitement, when a flash of electricity from Sacramento set the political world in a blaze. The State Senate, after several votes, all demonstrating a settled determination of that body to elect a United States Senator this Winter, finally adopted a resolution, 18 to 15, postponing the election till Jan. 1, 1857—and a motion to reconsider was voted down. The Know-Nothings have been out-generaled, and the battle is irretrievably lost. The election of *two* United States Senators, and of President, enters into the next contest, and there will be a gay time. If Dr. GWIN lives till February, 1857, he will occupy his accustomed seat on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

JAN. 24.—The papers to-day are full of the Senatorial question—the Democratic ones exulting over the failure of the Know-Nothings to elect—the Whig journals not endeavoring to conceal their satisfaction at the result, while the Know-Nothing organs have exhausted all the unpleasant adjectives at their command, in their vituperations against the "traitor FLINT." Mr. FLINT was nominated to the Legislature by the Democrats, but was considered pledged to the American Party who elected him, and has the credit of defeating their candidate. He defined his position, previous to the final vote, by stating that he would oppose any man for the Senate who entertained ultra-Southern views, as all the Know-Nothing candidates before the Legislature were known to possess—believing that the interests of California must look for support from the Northern and Western Atlantic States, and not solely from Southern abstractionists and strict constructionists. After it became a fixed fact that no election could be had this Winter, by the vote for indefinite postponement, *and not before,* a Know-Nothing Legislative caucus paid Gen. FOOTE the doubtful compliment of nominating him by 53 votes, against 32 for MARSHALL, for the Senate!

THE CONSULAR DIFFICULTY AT HONG KONG.

JAN. 26.—The leading topic of newspaper discussion yesterday and to-day has been the consular difficulty at Hong Kong. It appears that Captain E. W. NICHOLS, of the American ship *Reindeer,* punished one of his crew, a British sailor, on board his ship in the harbor, for mutinous conduct; whereupon the captain was cited before the British Colonial Court, and fined $50. By advice, however, of Mr. KEENAN, United States Consul, Captain NICHOLS, instead of paying the fine, went on board the American war steamer *Powhatan,* and put himself under protection of her commander. The sailor, thereupon, was forcibly taken from the *Reindeer* by the authorities, and the Consul arrested for "obstructing the course of justice," and personally recognized to appear and answer. It is unfortunate that the rights of American seamen and shipmasters, and the duties of American Consuls in their protection, are not more clearly defined by international law or by special treaties. But precedent, on our side, will early settle this Hong Kong difficulty. Last Summer, while I was in Lima, Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *John Cumming,* was arrested by the authorities of Callao for killing one of his men in port while in the act of mutiny. The Captain managed to get himself out of the hands of the officers of the law, and sought an asylum in the house of Mr. CLAY, our Minister. He was found guilty of murder, however, by the Court, and condemned to death. Mr. CLAY protested that the act having been committed on board an American ship, the jurisdiction was with the United States; and supported his position by sending Capt. ADAMS to sea under protection of the guns of the United States ship *Independence.* [*Vide* the letters in the TIMES of your Washington correspondent, "S," who was then in Lima.] Mr. CLAY's course met the approval of the President—and thus we have maintained the rule that the jurisdiction, as between a master and crew on board ship in a foreign port, lies first with the American official, and after with his Government.

INDICTED OFFICIALS.

JAN. 29.—B. C. SANDERS, Collector of Customs under FILLMORE, and R. P. HAMMOND, who has just been superseded by Hon. M. S. LATHAM, have both been indicted by the Grand Jury, for embezzling the public funds—the first in the sum of $48,000, and the latter $78,000.

THE AFFAIRS OF ADAMS AND CO.

Are still fruitful subjects of litigation. Mr. COHEN is still in prison for contempt, in refusing to answer in regard to the disposition of the large fund known to have been in the house at the time of the failure—and to-day Mr. JONES, of the firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., was imprisoned for contempt, in refusing to deliver over the Adams fund, $150,000, to the Receiver appointed by the Court.

The District Court has decided that the collection of taxes by the Sheriff, who is *ex officio* Tax Collector, is illegal—the Constitution providing that the Collector shall be elected by the people.

TOM PAINE'S BIRTHDAY—INFIDELITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 30—The birthday of THOMAS PAINE was *celebrated yesterday* by a *public* dinner. The attendance was thin. The following toasts will serve as a sample of this feast of reason:

Religious Creeds—Wanted, a new supply. All the old stock are dead, or hollow at the butt.

Bible Societies—We should encourage them. The more the people know of the Bible, the less they believe it.

The Failure of Hell—The Christian hell having become bankrupt and unservicable for the laudable purpose of terrifying evil-doers, it is proposed that the orthodox establish a Vigilance Committee of forty-niners, to take vengeance on all sinners as soon as they leave this world.

Benjamin Franklin—"A model for young men," infinitely better than any old fogy of a Daniel.

The Chairman should have read to the feasters GRANT THORBURN's reminiscences of PAINE, in in order that the more ignorant of his admirers present might have known what a deep ditch the principles of their master led him into at last.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

JAN. 31.—The *Sonora* arrived last evening with the President's Message. Having reached her *wharf after dark, the passengers were obliged* to wade through the mud knee-deep to their hotels, and no less than five of them fell into the deep water through holes in the streets and wharves. One man was drowned—and the other four rescued with difficulty. A sailor from the clipper *Black Warrior* was also drowned by falling through a hole in Davis-street. The papers this evening apprehend that others must have been drowned from the *Sonora,* as "several inquiries for lost friends were made this morning at the Coroner's office." What a horrible city Government!

FEB. 2.—Yesterday Mr. JONES was liberated from prison, he having complied with the order of the Judge by paying into the hands of the Receiver of ADAMS & Co. the $150,000 deposited with him.

Another arrival from China brings information that our Consul at Hong Kong appeared for trial on the day appointed, but the Judge *being sick,* Mr. KEENAN was given his choice to consider the case dismissed, or to give fresh bonds to appear again on Dec. 29. To the great disgust of the Court, he chose the latter course.

FEB. 5.—The wharves are very bare of shipping at present, but few vessels having lately arrived. Thirteen clippers from Boston and New-York are now due.

THE INDIAN WAR.

There is no news of any importance from the seat of the Indian war—except that two or three more white settlers have been murdered. The Oregon papers are hard upon Gen. WOOL, for declining to place the regular troops in the field before Spring. From lauding him as a proper candidate for the Presidency, they have taken to calling him hard names—such as "imbecile," "old granny," "fair-weather soldier," etc. The opinion, however, seems to gain strength that the importance and extent of this Indian outbreak have been exaggerated. Charges have also been made that the excitement is kept up for purposes of speculation, and the prices paid for supplies seem to favor the idea. Contracts have been entered into to supply the volunteer forces for 250,000 bushels of oats at $8 a bushel; 2,000 horses at from $50 to $800 each—and in one instance $1,250 was paid for a stack of hay, which any private individual could have purchased for $50.

KATE HAYES loses $40,000 by the failure of SANDERS & BRENHAM, bankers—money she deposited with them for investment when she left here for Australia.

The captain of the Nicaragua Company's steamer *Cortes* has been fined $1,100, at the rate of $50 each, for having an excess of passengers on one of his trips.

F. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA.

Arrival of some Santee Sioux Indians—Reception by the Governor—Proceedings at the Omaha Indian Village upon their arrival.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

Yesterday, a band of about 42 Santee Sioux warriors reached this place from Minnesota, and, passing through, camped within about one mile from town, and near where the Omaha Indians were encamped. With these Indians the Omahas have been at war, and these and the Brulé band of Sioux are the principal Sioux with whom Gen. HARNEY has to deal. They have been amongst the most troublesome of the frontier Indians. They came down to make peace with the Omahas, and feast a few days with them. This morning, about twenty of their warriors, with WAH-KE-TON, their chief, at their head, marched in procession to the State House, with an American flag borne at the head of the procession, to hold a talk with his Excellency, MARK W. IZARD. Upon their arrival at the Governor's room they seated themselves around on the floor, but having no interpreter with them, and there being no one here who could converse in their unintelligible lingo, of course their real intent was unknown. By signs, &c., they expressed, however, their desire to maintain friendly relations with the whites. The pipe was passed from time to time from the braves to the Governor, and some two or three hours were thus spent. The Governor presented them with some money, with which they seemed quite pleased. Finally they left for their encampment, and after dinner quite a number of citizens visited the Omaha village to witness the reception of the Sioux by their enemies, the Omahas. The Omaha village is about two and a half miles to the south east of the town. About three o'clock the Sioux Indians came in procession toward the Omaha village, bearing the Star Spangled Banner at their head, singing, and decorated in their fanciful array. Just at the outskirts of the village they arranged themselves in single file upon the snow, with their chief seated in front. Then they commenced singing, and drumming upon their rude tamborines, shaking their "jingles," ringing their bells, &c. The Omaha chiefs, however, were absent in town, and the invitation to feast and dance, and make friends generally, could not, of course, be extended. In the meantime, however, many of the Omahas had gathered in front of them, painted and bedecked in Indian finery. The Sioux Indians finding no invitation was extended, then pitched their lodges near by, and to-morrow, I presume, will be their gala day, one of feasting and dancing.

The intention of their visit is, I presume, to secure the friendship of the Omahas, who are friends of the whites. They (the Santee Sioux Indians) are aware that Gen. HARNEY intends to prosecute the war, in the Spring, with redoubled vigor, and these steps are taken to secure a general peace with the whites and Indians friendly thereto. The Santee Sioux Indians have been on the tramp from Minnesota to this point through [illegible] snow [illegible] three feet deep, and suffering [illegible] by cold and hunger. They will probably spend some days with the Omahas previous to returning to their Minnesota homes. Their time will be spent in feasting and dancing and other demonstrations of a friendly character. The whites here treat them with that kind regard which common hospitality requires. The "moccasin trade" is their principal proclivities at present.

Your correspondent "Jake," in this week's paper of the unpopular Nebraskian, a little seven-by-nine sheet here, catches "Jesse." But he can stand it. Particularly when he feels convinced that his statements are honest and true, and sustained by a majority of the settlers of Nebraska. He has "traveled the rough side of Jordan" too long to be frightened either for himself or the TIMES, by the puerile effusions of a little, unprincipled, discarded, sectional pampered sheet like the one alluded to. Its master, the *pretended* Administration Democrat elect from Nebraska, BIRD B. CHAPMAN, should watch closely over its declining moments. Its dying, discordant yelps will not deter "Jake" from writing now and at all times an accurate and truthful description of "Nebraska as it is," without fear or affection from speculators or officials. He will write just what he believes and just what he believes to be correct in the eyes of the squatters, and trust to an honest heart and a willing nerve to carry him through. *Viva la* TIMES and JAKE.

Peace Treaty between the Sioux and Omaha Indians—Feasting and Presents.

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The Sassiton or Santee Sioux band of Indians are still on a visit to the Omaha Indians, and day before yesterday the Council sat. After some talk and a piece of good advice from the agent of the Omahas, the Santee band and Omahas formed a treaty. They are to fight each other no more, (I don't believe it,) and the Sioux Indians were then feasted and presented with some ponies, flour and blankets. The *modus operandi* of their Council was purely Indian, of course. The chiefs of the Omahas and the chiefs of the Sioux met in one of the Omaha chiefs' lodges, painted and fixed in holiday attire. They seat themselves in a circle round the lodge—the Omahas on the right and the Sioux on the *left*—the *pipes are filled* with kin-ak-nink and lighted. They smoke in silence for some time, passing, meanwhile, the pipes around the circle, from which each one takes a few whiffs, then passes it to his neighbor on the left. Finally they begin to talk through their interpreter—for the language of the two tribes differs as widely as Irish and French. They shake hands, smoke and shake hands again, and smoke and shake hands again. When something of a pleasing character is said by either party, the opposite party express their approbation by an Indian grunt, which signifies, of course, "them's my sentiments," or all O. K. They spent a day thus, then feasted them with buffalo meat and venison.

The Sioux band here are fine-looking Indians. They were thirty-five days in coming from their homes in Minnesota, the snow in many places two and three feet high on a level. The origin of their visit *is to show a friendly disposition to the whites,* make peace with the Omahas, and then make peace with Gen. HARNEY before the Spring campaign opens. They have found that Uncle Sam is not half as afraid of them as they supposed, and that the "Mad Bear"—Gen. HARNEY—is an ugly fellow among red skins. Some time this month there is to be a grand council of the chiefs of the Sioux tribes with Gen. HARNEY at Ft. Pierre, which will, I think, if Gen. HARNEY is so disposed, result in peace, for a season at least.

To-night a number of Omaha Indians accompanied by a few of the Sioux warriors came up to town, painted and bedecked in all their fanciful Indian finery, and in the dining-room of the Douglas House held a peace dance, accompanied by Indian songs and Indian music. White folks paid their 50 cents. Their dancing and singing is purely Indian—the former a mincing, hopping step, stooping a little, keeping excellent time, however, to the beating of a rude drum, accompanying it by their guttural song, blowing whistles, and shaking a short stick loaded with pieces of steel or something of the kind to jingle. At the close of each dance they seat themselves around on the floor until the signal is again given for their uncouth dancing. A tolerably good idea can be gained of Indian war and peace dances by reading BURNS's "Tam O'Shanter." BARNUM ought to be here and engage a troupe of the Omahas to travel one season through the States.

The weather is moderating, and to-day for the first time in about two months it has thawed a little.

JAKE.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Adventures of the Military Expedition sent from Lawrence to Easton.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

Last Saturday the dragoons sent from Lawrence to protect the Free-State men in the vicinity of Easton, returned without a collision. They were welcomed by our citizens and several military companies, with general rejoicing, and as they came in at the head of Massachusetts-street, about 100 rifles were discharged, and our little howitzer spoke twice. Three cheers were given to Col. DICKEY, three to Capt. WALKER, and three to Capt. GROVER, who had commands in their detachment. It was no fool-hardy step to go into that district where the Kickapoo Rangers hold supreme sway, and where the few Free-State men who reside in the vicinity, live in the most servile fear every hour. Our company found some who had not been out of their houses for three days, for fear of being shot by the Rangers, and they met others who dared not tell them whether they were Pro-Slavery or Free-State men, till after they had first found out the sentiments of our party.

They found no cause of imminent alarm, except that the Rangers had been through the country and left a written notice, signed by about forty Pro-Slavery men, at the houses of Free-State men, warning them to leave immediately or they would be *compelled* to leave. They generally were disposed to fight it out, rather than leave—only one man whom they met said he would go. Mr. MINARD, who came to Lawrence about the time BROWN was murdered, is probably one of their bravest men, and is a leader of our men in that vicinity. He collected about 30 men at his house, and kept them there several days, but thinking the danger was over, they left the day before Col. DICKEY and his party arrived, and they found him alone with his wife; but he had sixty shots at his side, and his wife had been drilled in the art of loading, so that he felt safe in his block house if any number less than thirty came to take him.

About the time our men reached Easton, a stage-driver left for Kickapoo, and reported that 600 men were on the way from Lawrence to show them fight, and the notable Kickapoo Rangers, so renowned for piratical depredations, vamosed for Missouri, and left the town nearly tenantless. Thus ended the Easton war.

An incident worth relating occurred there the day before our men arrived. The Dr. MOTTER who was principal in the murder of BROWN, and another gentleman, were standing in the door of a house near the road, and saw a company of armed men in regular uniform approaching but a short distance from them. They decided at once that they were the Lawrence boys, so one ran down cellar and found his way into a large box and covered himself with loose papers—the other ran up stairs and hid in a similar way, but when the bubble burst, they found it was a company of Fort Riley troops passing by, so the Doctor concluded he had a while longer to live, and breathed easier.

Mr. MINARD and others fear there will be difficulty there next Saturday at the polls, as a new election is called to fill the vacancy occasioned by the butchery of Mr. BROWN, member elect of the new Legislature, and they requested a force to come from Lawrence to guard the ballot-box, or there would be but few attempts to vote. It is yet unsettled whether our men go over or not. The policy is yet doubted, whether Lawrence had better undertake, in her present feeble state, to become the dispenser of justice for the whole Territory.

To-day our military companies fired a national salute of seventeen guns, with our trusty howitzer, that made the welkin ring, in honor of the election of BANKS. The men who had the work in charge displayed extraordinary activity and skill in managing the gun. They fired about seven times per minute, and everything was conducted in perfect order by Captain [illegible]. It "awoke the sleepers" for many miles around, and through the whole day, messengers have been coming into town to inquire the wherefore. At Washington, ten miles distant, they heard the report [illegible] the wind being in that direction. I have seen others who heard it very plain fifteen miles from us, and without doubt the report was heard full twenty miles. Some thought the Missourians were "pitching in" upon us; others that our new guns from the East had arrived; others that [illegible] sent, and so on. After so much thunder in Kansas, [illegible] we have seen, who had a better right to let it smoke than the Lawrence Artillery?

To-day, the several military companies were released on parole, and will only drill on Saturdays hereafter, unless by order of Gen. ROBINSON. This will curtail our war expenses greatly, and it is hoped enough will be raised from some source to indemnify those men who have sacrificed so much in time and money for our common defence. Many thousands of dollars have been expended since the death of Mr. BARBER, that has seemed unavoidable, and money is now very scarce, and hundreds are almost destitute of the the "staff of life." Scrip is now the principle currency, and we are not yet able to decide what per cent. it will bear until we hear further from Eastern donations.

We have heard nothing new from Missouri since my last, and there is some good ground for hoping the second war will be like the first—bloodless. The question will be settled before the middle of March, and if the slave oligarchy backs down completely, Kansas will thrive beyond all precedent. We have everything to recommend that could invite the emigrant to settle in our Territory, and if our affairs only terminate favorably, we will have one hundred thousand inhabitants within one year, and take our place as one of the first and most intelligent of the Free States.

RANDOLPH.

An Important Accession to the Border Ruffian Ranks—Definition of a Border Ruffian.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SHAWNEE RESERVE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 18, 1856.

A late batch of news from Washington enables us to chronicle the accession of a most notable champion to the ranks of the Border Ruffians; no less a high and mighty personage than FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, who, in the second edition of his message, revised and corrected by his Southern friends, declares the validity of the Kansas-Missouri laws, and his determination to enforce them to the letter. Now, as this is, of course, not a bid for a nomination for the next Presidency, but the temperate language of an impartial Chief Magistrate, sworn to uphold the Constitution of his country, we, the "armed and lawless mob," can, in future, expect no mercy from him or his "law-abiding" crew on the frontier; it is possible, not probable, that we may have another invasion, and even be honored with President PIERCE's own august presence; in which case, it is devoutly to be hoped that he will not *faint* before the fighting is over. Some evil-minded person has suggested to me, that the first-named supposition was the true reason for his virtuously indignant language; but if that be so, I would ask, how, in the name of woolly horses and mermaids, can not the distinguished exhibitor of such clap-trap understand, that every man of sense, both North and South, perfectly comprehends every move he makes, and can see every wire he pulls? As the *morale,* as they call it in Europe, of the Ruffian army is likely to be highly elevated by the support of such a towering name, your readers will perhaps be curious to know more of the character and natural history of the Border Ruffian, the friend, *par excellence,* of law and order. I will attempt a sketch of them.

In the first place, it is impossible to classify him; he defies it; he is a solitary genius, like the great Saurian race of the oölitic era, brought into being only to persecute, devastate, and devour, and destined, let us hope, to disappear with the great institution that shelters and protects him. Externally there is nothing remarkable about him, except, perhaps, a swaggering gait and a general redundance of untutored hair, beard and moustache; he does not affect dress, preferring the loud patterns of the ready-made slop-shops; [illegible] a pistol-stock projects from the [illegible] but, in every case, whether defiant or [illegible] always teems with concealed weapons. His [illegible] nature is but slightly developed, [illegible] faith are, first, a firm uncompromising belief in Slavery; secondly, in the Bible, which [illegible]; thirdly, in the liberal consumption of whisky and tobacco as [illegible]. Abolitionism is the synonym for [illegible] the fifth article is borrowed from the Koran [illegible] to disseminate the only [illegible] of Slavery [illegible] sword;—this does not, however, prevent him from patronizing the Church—he is often a [illegible] may always be found at camp-meetings, where his stentorian voice, exaggerated language and [illegible] gestures produce a telling effect upon the [illegible] sinners. His notions of justice are not [illegible] plex—he has a few State laws for general [illegible] but in dealing with all [illegible] makes right, even to the bowie-knife. He [illegible] shows fight, unless well supported by [illegible] strength or numbers—and in his mode of fighting resembles the prairie-wolf hunting the buffalo; a herd of these cowards surround the [illegible] of the plain, barking and snarling, and [illegible] repititious snaps at his heels, till, one by one [illegible] sturdy sinew parted, the noble brute falls [illegible] strong and impotent. His intellectual acquirements are on a very limited scale, consisting principally of the first four rules of arithmetic, the geography of his own and other Southern States, [illegible] ing and writing, and an ample collection of choice oaths and ribaldries. His processes of ratiocination are very simple, confined entirely to one syllogism in which the antecedent, condition and [illegible] are always the same, thus: The principles of Freedom and Slavery are mutually antagonistic, and can not coexist side by side. Freedom is now being introduced by the side of Slavery on the Western border of Missouri. Therefore, Freedom must be crushed by any means, at any cost. (See Gov. SHANNON's apology in the New-York *Herald.*) In the use of language, his expressions are grotesque in proportion as his ideas are [illegible].

Such is an outline of the character of those worthy patriots with whom our President has enrolled himself. We only hope he will not get weary of his company before they can dispense with his services.

R.

The Magazines.

Putnam's Magazine opens with a paper on the "Life and Character of St. Augustine," which seems so much out of place in a periodical devoted to *belles lettres,* that we are inclined to think it accidentally dropped in from the *Church Review* or some other religious publication. The best [illegible] this month—what shall we say?—our opinion hesitates between "I and my Chimney," a Celtic-like extravaganza, a further portion of the lively "Sparrowgrass Papers," and a charming love-story entitled "Snip-Snap." There is a portion of a paper (the first part relating an Eastern story not in the *Arabian Nights,* about the "Cedars of Lebanon," which reads like a veritable bit of Orientalism, and the closing portion of "Owl Capes," [illegible] interesting) on which we also can report favorably. A paper called "The Gentleman's [illegible]" is particularly heavy. There is a discussion on our "Sea Coast Defences," a subject of much importance at this moment. On the whole, this is a good number of *Putnam;* its solitary critical paper, on MACAULAY, has an excellent fault—it is too brief. We congratulate the patient public on the non-continuation of the absurd articles on SHAKESPEARE, commenced with a great flourish of trumpets a short time ago, in this periodical.

Graham's Magazine has the usual quantity and variety of prose and verse, steel and wood engravings. Many of the latter illustrate the fashions [illegible] the month, which are now described by [illegible], who seems to have a special mission that way—with an occasional episode in the [illegible] line. At all events, avoiding the barbarisms of foreign modistes, his descriptions of novelties in ladies' attire are more intelligible, because more English, than we usually have to encounter. Amongst the more attractive articles, in general literature, this month, are the continuation of "The Pirate's Hoard," an original story by [illegible], poetry and a fairy-land legend by R. H. STODDARD, the Editor's Table, and the critical notices of new books.

The *Knickerbocker,* every now and then, comes out "twenty thousand strong, like an Irish rebellion," with some new, spicy, sparkling series. Such are "The Observations of Mace Sloper," commenced in the January number and continued with considerable spirit. These papers have but one fault—they are too brief. In the current number of "Old Knick" there is variety and value, as usual—with the poetry much above the "run" of ordinary magazine-verses. We find a capital paper on Blackstone, another of the admirable Letters to Ella, some pithy written notices of new books, and a copious supply of wit and humor at "The Editor's Table," including a below-zero epistle from Mr. SPARROW. In fine, a very readable number.

The Panorama of Life and Literature, having reached its ninth monthly number, may be considered as established. It contains not only the cream of the British periodicals, but a variety of amusing and instructive excerpts from many of our own publications—well worth preserving, which one remembers having met, and cannot find when he most needs them. We have previously noticed the low price and high merit of this work.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the communication from Dr. Simpson, which was listened to with attention and interest. Its title was, "On Carbonic Acid Gas as an Anesthetic in Uterine Diseases." The paper stated that in some cases the use of Chloroform Vapor was found to excite temporary pain and a sense of burning heat, while this agent produced a sensation of cold decidedly pleasant and refreshing. The production of this gas is made by the admixture of carbonate of lime and sulphuric acid in proper proportion mixed in an ordinary bottle carefully stopped; the cork being perforated by an india-rubber tube of any desired length. Dr. Simpson then went on at some length to show the antiquity of this use of carbonic acid gas by the Ancients, who used it in many ways unwittingly;—especially in the fumigations by the burning of perfumed woods and aromatics the virtue of which arose, if at all, from the gas evolved in the combustion. Various cases were given of diseases cured or of symptoms relieved by the administration of this historical anaesthetic.

Dr. Detmold said that he had previously stated when the subject of chloroform was introduced to the Academy several years since that he conceived that the beneficial effects of all the various anaesthetics used was due to the presence of carbonic acid gas.

Anaesthetics were of three classes: First, carbonic acid gas, (as stated in this paper, and which, as will be shown, is the active principle in all the others.) Second, carbon in the form of various ethers, which, in its admixture with hydrogen, is exceedingly inflammable. Third, the per oxide of hydrogen, or the laughing gas.

That the active principle is carbonic acid gas is demonstrated from the chemical changes effected by its use. The carbon is burnt in the lungs and the product is carbonic acid gas. When the per oxide of hydrogen is inhaled it takes carbon from the blood, and the result is alike carbonic acid gas.

A proof of this is found in the condition of the patient, and in the means used for resuscitation when too freely used.

Dr. Gibson commended the paper, and indorsed the general theory above enunciated; and proposed that, instead of sulphuric acid being used, he would recommend muriatic acid, as the former creates an insoluble sulphate of lime upon the exterior, and thus preventing further action, while the development of gas with the use of muriatic acid will continue until the materials be entirely exhausted.

Dr. Watson had seen the gas used as a remedy for [illegible] more than twenty years ago.

The thanks of the Academy were voted to the distinguished author, and the paper was referred to the Section on Theory and Practice.

After the transaction of incidental business—the election of some half score of new members, &c.—the Academy adjourned.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Conference were opened with prayer, by Mr. Morris, after which several other delegates presented themselves and were admitted to seats. The titles of Wilton and Ralston circuits were then respectively altered to Georgetown and Saratoga. A communication was received from Dr. Brown, President of Madison College, soliciting aid. The communication, which was long, states that the College has every requisite for the full collegiate course. "The College has lost nearly all its Southern students and patronage by means of a rival College at Lynchburg, Va. The North and the South seem disinclined to work together in voluntary association." Since the Southerners drew off some ninety students, the Professors have been gathering up the fragments which remained. About sixty students have been enrolled this session, and many more are preparing to enter. In view of endowing the College, the Ohio, Muskingum, Michigan, and Genesee Conferences, as a beginning, have each purchased a perpetual scholarship at $500, and last week Rev. G. Avery, of Pittsburg, bought three perpetual scholarships at $500 each. All these have been invested, the interest payable half-yearly. Mr. S. Brown, of Pittsburg, proposes to be one of thirty to give $62 50 per annum, for three years, to meet the current expenses, and to allow time to make up for the loss sustained by the defection of the South in this respect. Mr. Avery has paid for these shares in such proposed payment. The communication was referred to the Committee on Educational Interests.

Rev. Mr. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, E. Ballow, formerly a minister in the New-York Conference, was for gross immorality suspended indefinitely from the exercise of all ministerial functions, by a properly organized court of trial, under the direction of the President, and

Whereas, Such suspension has never been remitted, consequently is still binding, and

Whereas, The Onondaga Conference has received into its fellowship said E. Ballow, and does still employ said E. Ballow as an accredited itinerant minister in good standing, notwithstanding information of his suspension has been forwarded to the President of said Conference, and said Conference thereby utterly disregards the judiciary and executive doing of a sister conference, therefore

Resolved, That we with kindness, yet with firmness, enter our protest against the doing of the Onondaga Conference in reference to E. Ballow, as complained of above, and further,

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolution be forwarded to said Conference through its President by the President of the New-York and Vermont Conference.

Considerable discussion arose as to the propriety of the above resolution, but it prevailed; after which the Conference adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday was the regular day for the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. At the stated hour some half-dozen members only were present, which not constituting a quorum, an adjournment took place, without any business being transacted. The President, and several of the leading members of the Chamber, are in Albany, fighting against the bill for the repeal of the Harbor Encroachment Act, which accounts for the number of absentees yesterday. It was intimated that a special meeting would be called in a few days, to take some action relative to the present misunderstanding between the English Government and the United States, similar to the meetings of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce.

Funeral of Lieut. Hunter.

At one o'clock yesterday the remains of Lieut. Hunter were conveyed to Trinity Church, where the last rites of religion were performed previous to interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The service was read by Rev. Dr. Haight, assisted by Rev. [illegible] Chauncey, of Yorkville, son of Commodore Chauncey. The immediate relatives of the deceased who were present were his sisters, Mrs. Griffiths and Miss Hunter. Among those present at the solemnity were [illegible]

[illegible] Nathaniel Haight, and Samuel Hunt, Esq., and others. [illegible] Morgan, Wm. Neilson, Wm. H. Grinnell, and Mr. Hall as Chief Business Agt., and Foster Hunter [illegible]

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendents—The Colored Schools—The Winding Up of the Evening Schools.

NO. 34.

The Superintendents visited No. 34 in Broome-street last Tuesday, in the Thirteenth Ward, Wednesday. The Primary under the care of Miss Jane Robertson, Principal, Miss M. F. Maguire, Vice-Principal, with nine assistants, had an attendance of 690. The reading was excellent, and the other exercises fully up to the usual grade in the first-class schools. Mr. Seton examined at great length, and made a very complimentary report in the Music book.

The Girls' Grammar School, Harriet N. Goldy, Principal, Miss A. L. Rutherford, Vice-Principal, with seven assistants, had an attendance present of 299, and a register of 308, a regularity of attendance without parallel. The singing was, as usual, very good. The singing master we have no occasion, however, to compliment. Music should be taught in the best style, or more harm than good may result. The reading, history, grammar and algebra were pronounced by Mr. McKeen to be fully up to the established grade, and better than ever before in most particulars. A class in French, taught by Miss Goldy in person, composed of the members of the graduating class of fifteen, made a very intelligent display. The compositions were in various styles, from grave to gay, and elicited commendation from all present.

The drawing specimens and needlework were equal to the best we have yet seen. Mr. Jones and Father Curran made brief addresses.

The Boys' School under the direction of H. C. Martin, Principal, and Wm. M. Jelliffe, (late of No. 45,) Vice-Principal, with five assistants, had an attendance of 195 (out of a register of 210!) in excellent order, and as well posted as could be desired. We have met no class more ready in algebra, fractions and practical arithmetic. The Free Academy grade was passed by several of the boys. The bookkeeping was fine.

The school building is a substantial edifice, but should be re-arranged with wings front and rear, and large well-lighted recitation rooms, in place of the miserable packing boxes about 10x12 feet square now in use. The site is fine, and the number of children to be accommodated, requires that early action be taken to enlarge and improve this otherwise first-class school. At the close of the exercises Rev. T. J. Sawyer made a sensible address, and Mr. Seton followed. Among the visitors we noticed Mrs. C. M. Sawyer and several other literary celebrities.

OLD NO. 3.

The Superintendents visited Old No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove streets, in the Ninth Ward, on Monday. This house is one of the oldest in the City, and has been raised a story, and otherwise much improved in the size of its recitation rooms and furniture. The play-grounds are extended under the building, in what was formerly the Primary Department. The house is heated throughout by means of stoves, in which wood only is used.

The Primary School had an attendance present of 450 girls and boys, under the charge of Miss Mary C. Brommer, Principal, with eight assistants. The exercises were very satisfactory here. The number ready for promotion is large. An additional class-room or two on each floor would make No. 3 all right.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss Isabella McCormick, Principal, and six assistant teachers, has an attendance of 275 girls. There is a fine piano in this school, and vocal music is very effectively taught. The examinations were thorough, and the result was satisfactory. The class in algebra, which is the basis of classification in our schools, went farther than any class yet before the examiners. The appearance, order, and organization of the school were all good, and in some respects better than on any former occasion. The Principal was absent from illness, and the school was found in charge of the Vice-Principal, Miss Louisa Drew, who sustained her charge admirably.

The Boys' Grammar School, Dr. David Patterson, Principal for nearly thirty years, had an attendance present of 526 boys, making a total of 1,162 in the school, with six assistant teachers. Old No. 3 and Dr. Patterson have for years held a high place in public estimation, and the classes nobly sustained their old reputation in most of their exercises on this occasion. The singing, taught by Miss Louisa Barton, was good. The order and discipline unexceptionable. Numerous specimens of penmanship and drawing were on the tables in the recitation rooms, which were fair—one by Master David Cox decidedly so.

The School Officers of the Ninth Ward are:

Commissioners—William S. See, Albert Smith.

Inspectors—Solomon Barton, John D. King.

Trustees—William H. Gedney, George P. Nelson, James W. Booth, Jacob C. Bryant, James H. Townsend, Charles S. Wright, McDonough Bucklin.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The closing exercises of the Evening Schools in all the Wards of the City where they are held have been going on during the past week. We visited the Twenty-second Ward Evening Schools, held in No. 48, in Fortieth street, on Tuesday evening, in company with the Chairman of the Evening School Committee, A. J. Perry, Esq. Commissioner R. H. Shannon, many members of the Local Board and visitors were present. The attendance in the Girls' School was 250, and the order and general "style," were, as Billy Bowlegs used to say, "first-rate." Some unusually fine readings were given by a select class, taught by the Principal, Miss Mary M. Slater.

The class in arithmetic, taught by Miss Flannegan, the First-Assistant, acquitted themselves well. The singing, under the direction of the First-Assistant, who accompanied on the piano, was the best we have ever heard in an Evening School. Misses C. Carey and Barbara Osborne sang each a solo, with much effect. The specimens of drawing were far beyond any we have seen in these Schools. The other teachers here are Misses Kennedy, Hill, O'Connell, Pangborn, and Louisa J. Shannon. The certificates were not given out, but will be in due time.

At the Boys' School, in the same house, the number on register is 397; largest number present at one time, 320; average attendance, 256. The number who receive certificates, 180; the number who study drawing, 48. The attendance during the term has been remarkably uniform and regular. The teachers have labored zealously and successfully, without exception, to sustain the school. The class in arithmetic is unusually well advanced, and the class in book-keeping, under Mr. Bartram, proved well posted. The singing is fair—there being a piano in the school.

The teachers are: John W. Boyce, Principal; Gillespie Miller, I. H. Baden, C. McGregor, Lewis Kolb, William H. Aldis, P. Kiernan, J. A. Tracy, Sarah Wilson.

The school officers of the Twenty-second Ward are:

Commissioners—R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards. *Inspectors*—S. J. Hopkins, A. Ingraham. *Trustees*—Samuel Fleet, Wm. Dealing, Jr., N. S. Ming, J. F. Fay, W. Holmes.

On leaving the Twenty-second Ward schools we proceeded to the boys' evening school held in No. 11 in West Seventeenth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, which held its closing exercises on Tuesday evening. The declamation by Master J. C. Campbell was capital.

Some elegant specimens of Book-keeping were shown, also some fine architectural drawings in perspective,—a branch taught by Dr. Wilkinson. Eighty-eight certificates were given out. The attendance was 115. The school is under the care of Geo. W. Cooper, Principal, with five assistants. Mr. Jelliffe teaches Book-keeping and Oratory here and has made some of the best speakers to be found in our schools.

The Girls' School in this Ward (in No. 45 in Twenty-fourth-street) Miss Sarah Stuart, Principal, held its closing exercises on the same evening. The pupils were examined in Reading, Arithmetic, Singing and Compositions and passed creditably. A class of nine in Book-keeping, taught by the Principal, made a fine show of work. The advancement of the pupils generally has been most cheering in this school and the order is unexceptionable.

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 1.

We passed an hour, on Tuesday morning, in the Colored School No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, in the Fourteenth Ward, in company with Commissioner R. H. Shannon.

The first class gave some creditable readings and singing, under the direction of Miss Laura Jane Williams, accompanied on the piano. The order and lady-like appearance of the pupils was very gratifying. A large number of drawings and flowers in water colors, were shown. Out of many good, one, a moss rose, by Miss Mary C. Spriggs, was especially worthy of note. The imitative faculty seems to be well developed in these colored children; they execute fine needlework, copying, sketches, &c., well, while they fail to attain any high point in Arithmetic or Grammar. The merely descriptive sciences, such as Geography, they seem to learn speedily. Also Music, to a certain point.

The Girls' School is under the care of Miss Eliza Gwynne, Principal, aided by Misses M. L. Gorman, M. A. Griffin and M. F. Allen. The attendance present was 162—usual attendance 150.

The Boys' School under the care of John Peterson, assisted by Peter S. Ewell, J. H. Moore and P. H. Levirage, had an attendance of 157 present—usual attendance 150. The school-house is a rented building, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will re-organize the three colored schools in the lower wards, and make one large, well arranged school where the colored children may have a fair chance. Such a school conducted, and in the vicinity of the Hall of the Board of Education, would do more than anything else to demonstrate to Southern men visiting our City, that the colored race is capable of being educated and commanding respect in a Northern community.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL.

The newly reorganized Sixth Ward School, No. 24, in Elm-street, is making good headway under the supervision of Commissioner Sinclair. The girls have a fine-toned piano, and are making preparations for a concert to pay for it. The attendance is 122; that of the boys' department is 160. The boys [illegible] The Primary is rapidly filling up. [illegible] Vice-Principal of the Day School, is the most successful triumph of the new order of things. The attendance having increased regularly until it amounts to 250, of whom over 200 are regularly present.

Commissioner Wm. Jones, of the Evening School Committee, read his lecture on Ancient America before the boys last evening. Good school-houses, good recitation-rooms, good furniture, thorough-going school officers and teachers, will insure a good school in any neighborhood. Children are much alike in point of ability when considered as the raw material for a school. The cant about "a bad neighborhood" is fully disposed of in the success of No. 24, in the Sixth Ward, at the rear of the Tombs, as anyone can see who will call there.

Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education was held Wednesday night at the Hall of the Board.

The Monthly Report of the City Superintendent of Schools was presented and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Shannon presented the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward for permission to select a new site for a School. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from the officers of the Ninth Ward, relative to vacancy in the seat of A. E. Dater, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from Abraham E. Dater, on the same subject, took the same direction.

Communications from Thirteenth Ward, nominating Nathan Roberts, as Trustee; Fourth Ward, nominating John Lynch, as Inspector; and Fourteenth Ward, nominating James Lynch as Inspector, were also referred to the same Committee.

An application from the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, for wings to Ward School No. 50, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A communication from J. Bonn, relative to a new Map, was referred to the Committee on Studies and Books.

The Committee on Furniture reported in favor of advertising for proposals for new furniture for Ward School No. 38.

A report of the Committee on Supplies to appropriate $10,000 for supplies, was approved.

The report of the Finance Committee on the petition of Wm. B. Rhoades, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs, favorable to plans and specifications for repairing Ward School No. 34, was adopted.

Also, report of the same Committee favorable to altering and repairing Ward School No. 12, in the Seventh Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, approving the plans and specifications for Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of approving the contracts for rebuilding Ward School No. 15, was adopted.

A resolution offered by R. H. Shannon, of the Twenty-second Ward, relative to bills for work on school houses in that Ward, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution making an appropriation of $65,000, for salaries, which was adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of appointing Allen S. Church and Francis B. Guest, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

The quarterly report of standing of pupils, from the Committee on Normal Schools, was submitted by Wm. H. Neilson, Esq., and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

After some unimportant matters the Board adjourned to attend the closing exercises of the Evening Schools.

Meeting of the Historical Society—Professor Greene's Address on Thomas Cole, the Artist.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, and one of more than ordinary interest, was held on Wednesday night at the large chapel of the University. Several ladies were present, and there was a large attendance of members. Hon. Luther Bradish presided.

After the usual preliminary proceedings had been duly observed, Colonel Shaffner presented the Society with a model of an invention for the elevation of canal boats on inclined planes, which he discovered at St. Petersburg, and which was constructed by no less a person than our own Robert Fulton. How the model got to Russia was not explained.

The address of the evening, on the "Life and Works of Thomas Cole," by Professor Greene, was next in order. The Professor drew a graphic picture of Cole's privations and struggles in early life—struggles not only for physical wants, but for the needs of the artist soul. His early companions were men who lived for the day, and who felt that its duties were ended when its stated task was done. His only glimpses of better things were caught from holiday rambles with his sister through the green lanes and over the flower-spangled meadows. It was only after many vicissitudes, and, as it were, by successive revelations, that his special talent was revealed to him, and the first to minister to the growing wants of his imagination was one who had grown gray in the profession upon which he panted to enter. No sooner had he become conscious of his talent than he devoted himself to its cultivation with an enthusiasm which no obstacle could check, and with a purity and singleness of purpose which raised him above the allurements of vanity and the love of gain. Even in his most prosperous years his life was chequered with anxiety, but when it closed the name that had been first lisped in an humble cottage was associated with the great names of art.

Cole's success as a landscape-painter was sudden, but it was enduring. His reputation never forsook him, when once his talent was recognized. His wanderings in the Catskills, his close communing with Nature, his ardent love of the sublime in scenery, his affection for the hill-tops and the solemn gorges beneath, were appropriately dwelt upon by the Professor. Art, to Cole, was a shrine which he wooed devoutly, and on which he immolated himself for the service of his fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Samuel Osgood, in reply to a resolution of thanks, for the presentation of several pictures to the Society, made a speech on Art. He read a letter from Gorham D. Abbott, accompanying the gift by that gentleman of four engravings of Cole's Voyage of Life; another from D. Huntington, who presented a portrait in oil of the Earl of Carlisle, better known in this country as Lord Morpeth; and another from Thomas Hicks, who sent to the Society a fine portrait of its President, Hon. Luther Bradish. Of these two men, Mr. Osgood said: "Would to God that to them, or to men like them, all pending difficulties between Great Britain and America might be referred for settlement."

The resolution to which Mr. Osgood responded was to the effect that a Committee of Nine, including the President, Librarian and Secretary, should be appointed to receive and take charge of such works of art as may be presented to the Society.

Shameful.

For a week past the boys have been vending around the streets a little paper, the principal article in which, as cried by the little paper merchants, with stentorian lungs, is the life of a certain notorious woman, whose debaucheries all New-York is familiar with. The word "life," as pronounced by the newsboys, so nearly resembles the word "arrival," that we have seen old gentlemen, business men, who were probably a little hard of hearing, eagerly purchasing these miserable sheets, which no gentleman of respectability would wish to be seen purchasing, under the delusion that they were buying an Extra with the last news from Europe, containing an account of the safety of the *Pacific*, and a thousand other items of interest and importance, which had not been heard of at all. We are surprised that the Police do not put a stop to this shameful traffic, by which our wives and sisters are offended, if they dare to walk in the streets, and men of decency are imposed upon. Where is our proclamation-loving Mayor?

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during February, 1856.	At the Dispensary.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2502	674	3176	1866	1310	176	7182
Northern Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	[illegible]
Eastern Dispensary	1165	462	1626	[illegible]	715	247	3072
Demilt Dispensary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	[illegible]
North Western Dispensary	694	[illegible]	[illegible]	540	327	9	1567
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month, 3,659 males, 4,428 females. Nativity—3,746 patients were born in the United States, and 5,081 in foreign countries. Partial Results—Sent to hospital, 228; died, 34. The principal causes of death were consumption, convulsions, croup, hydrocephalus, marasmus, scarlatina and variola. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, intermittent fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, scarlatina and variola.

The cost of loading and carting the snow from that portion of Broadway between Liberty-street and Bowling Green, was $650, or about $50 per (short) block. Eighteen hundred and sixty cart loads were taken away in that distance. The refuse from the lower part of the street was dumped into the North River, and that from the upper part piled [illegible]

[illegible] Fulton to Ann, $80; Chambers to Reade, [illegible]; Leonard to Franklin, $60; Franklin to White, [illegible]; Front of St. Nicholas Hotel, $300; [illegible]; Fourth-street to Washington-place, $100. The following side streets were cleaned by private parties: Cortland-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, $600; Dey-street, for the same distance, $600; [illegible] from Broadway to Nassau, $600; and John-street, from Broadway to Nassau, about $175.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

An unusually large amount of interesting proceedings were had yesterday before the Police Justices and Coroners. Among the record annexed, will be found an account of an attempt at wife-murder in Greene-street, of a homicide in Sixth-avenue, of the discovery of a large amount of counterfeit bank bills, and the arrest of the utterers, besides a list of other crimes and casualties incident to metropolitan life.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE—ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

A great commotion was created in the upper part of the Fifteenth Ward yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that a man had attempted to murder his wife, at No. 210 Greene-street, near Bleecker-street. A large and excited concourse of people had soon collected on the spot. On entering the house designated, a terrible spectacle presented itself. Mrs. Dowling, the wife of Thomas Downing, the occupant of the premises, was found lying on the floor covered with blood, which was flowing from a deep gash across her neck. The wounded woman was able to talk faintly, and in answer to the queries put to her, she stated that her husband had attempted to murder her by cutting her throat with a razor. The husband, who had not attempted to escape from the house, was at once arrested by Officer Rockwell, and brought before Justice Pearsall, who committed him for examination. The prisoner, when in Court, looked wildly and acted most strangely. He said that his wife attempted to commit suicide, and that he had no hand in the matter whatever. But faint hopes are entertained of Mrs. Downing's recovery.

DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS—ARREST OF THE UTTERERS.

Amasa Reynolds, a seaman residing at No. 144 Baxter-street, and Martin Develin, residing in Mott-street, were yesterday brought before Justice Wood, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit bills on the Ocean Bank of this City. From the statements made for the prosecution, it seems that Reynolds went into a store in Grand-street on Wednesday evening, (accompanied by Develin,) and proffered to the clerk in payment for a yard of muslin, a bill purporting to be for $5 on the Ocean Bank of this City. Not liking the looks of the bill, the clerk went to a store near by to inquire about it. The person to whom he applied pronounced the bill bad, and said that a similar one had been offered to him about half an hour previous, in payment for a pair of boots. The clerk obtained the services of an officer, but on returning to the store found that Develin had fled. Reynolds, who remained, was locked up in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. He denied his guilt, and said that while going into the store to purchase a yard of muslin for his wife, he was accosted by Develin, who told him to make the purchase with that bill, and that when he came out with the change he would make it all right. Mrs. Reynolds, on hearing that her husband was in custody, applied at the Station-house, and protested that her husband was innocent. She said he got the bad money from Develin, and offered to conduct the police to his residence. Two policemen were accordingly detailed to accompany her, and they soon arrived at Develin's apartments. Develin was at home at the time. When he discovered the officers ascending the stairs, he leaped up, took from his overcoat two rolls of bills, and threw them into the stove. But the officers were too quick for him. The rolls were taken from the fire but slightly charred. On opening them they were found to contain 37 counterfeit $5 bills on the Ocean Bank of this City, and $45 in counterfeit $5s on the Westerly Bank of Rhode Island. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Miscellaneous.

HOMICIDE IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A young German named Christian Halsenberger, died on Wednesday at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Waverley-place, from a beating received about three weeks ago, from the hands of some persons at the coffee-saloon No. 91 Sixth-avenue. An inquest was held yesterday on the body by Coroner Gamble. From the evidence taken on the occasion, it appears that the deceased was in the employ of a grocer, and was by him sent to deliver some goods at the coffee-saloon. When he arrived there some parties in the store began to banter him as to his physical powers. A wrestling match between him and one of the parties was agreed upon, and Halsenberger succeeded in worsting his antagonist. The result, so unexpected, greatly exasperated the defeated party, and when Halsenberger attempted to leave the premises, he, with one of his companions, fell upon him and beat him in a most cruel manner. Halsenberger, when relieved from his cowardly assailants, went to his home, corner of Sixth-avenue and Waverley-place, where he lingered till Wednesday when he died. The Coroner's Jury declared that the deceased came to his death from peritonitis, the result of injuries received at the hands of Henry Chestner and John Brumm. The Jury also censured the physician, by whom deceased was attended, for giving a certificate for his burial. Immediately on the rendition of the verdict, Chestnar and Brumm were arrested and committed, to await the action of the Grand Jury. A man named Peter Ryerson was also committed as a witness in the case.

DO THEY KNOW THEIR CATECHISM?

His Honor the Mayor issued, the other day, an order that each and all of his policemen shall be examined as to their knowledge of their catechism, known as the book of "Rules and Regulations." An old adage says, that too much familiarity breeds contempt. Every member of the Department is obliged "to have and to hold," at all times, a copy of these rules and regulations. We heard a policeman remark last night, that the rules and regulations aforesaid were a humbug! He said further, that the parties by whom they were conceived were not immaculate, and he doubted the infallibility of the Head of the Department. How audacious!—and contumacious! This policeman is evidently a heretic, and should be excommunicated for "incompetency," or for permitting a burglary on his beat.

THE AXE HAS FALLEN.

One of the Second Ward Police had his pay suspended for three days, for permitting a highway robbery on his beat, without effecting an arrest. The robbery occurred at the corner of Water and Fulton streets about two weeks ago. The policeman so punished had a double beat to traverse, on the night of this occurrence. This fact, some of his friends think, ought to have shielded him from punishment. Perhaps it ought, but why is a man ever compelled to traverse two beats?

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of John Cashman, a child of six years, who came to his death from injuries received on Wednesday afternoon, by being run over by one of the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad. The accident occurred at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue. The unfortunate little fellow had jumped upon one of the cars while passing, unknown to the driver, and in attempting to get off again, slipped and fell beneath the wheels. Both his legs were severed just below the knee. The deceased resided with his parents, in Twenty-third-street.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The body of Hiram Stephens, the merchants' watchman, who has been missing since Sunday last, was yesterday found floating in the East River. An inquest on the body was held yesterday, at the Seventh Ward Station House. An external examination was held by Dr. Ferguson, and, no marks of violence being visible, the Jury returned a verdict of "Death by Drowning." The deceased was a sober and industrious man. He was a native of Denmark. His age was 30 years. He leaves behind a wife, to whom he was married less than a year.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Terrence Foley and John Russell, while skating on a pond at Forty-ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon, broke through and sunk under the ice. Two of the Nineteenth Ward Police, happening to be near, rescued the drowning boys with great difficulty. They were both insensible when taken out. Medical aid was rendered them at the Station-house, and, when sufficiently restored, they were sent to their homes.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

A man named John Williams, while shooting in the gallery No. 318 William-street, yesterday morning, accidentally shot off one of his hands, and badly shattered the bones of the other. He was taken to the Hospital by the Fourth Ward Police.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 67, 77, 5 to 12.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 191, 92, 64, 169, 160, 211, 218.

General Term adjourned to Thursday next.

Superior Court.—Circuit.—Nos. 1859, 1745, 1778, 1876, 1816, 2215, 1690, 1775, 2157, 1968, 798, 1801, 1969, 2069, 2168, 2404, 2072, 1719, 1857, 2163, 1587, 2208, 2126, 700, 1797, 1816, 2080, 1695, 1110, 438, 1824, 1699.

Superior Court.—Nos. 257, 367, 371, 340 [illegible] 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 966, 968, 971, 342, 857, 864, 985, 989 to 992, 997 to 1000, 1007 to 1010.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 29.

Before Roosevelt and Clerke, J.J., and Peabody and [illegible]

[illegible]

The People vs. Thomas Carlin.—This case, it will be remembered, is against the defendant, [illegible] deputy Sheriff. The charge against him is for refusing to deliver a certain house upon which he had levied and taken possession, to the rightful possessor, and giving it to another person who was plaintiff in the action. The case was tried at the Court of Sessions, and he was found guilty. The defendant moved the General Term of the Supreme Court for a new trial.

The case was argued by Henry L. Clinton for the moving party. He claimed that the indictment was [illegible] the deputy [illegible] taken on "process of replevin" [illegible] all events, the doing of such an act was not a criminal offence.

The Attorney-General, by leave of the Court, put in no written points, but confined himself to the [illegible] of the appellant's argument. The case is of some interest as it involves the powers of deputy sheriffs to deliver property taken in replevin before judicial decision has been given.

LONG ISLAND.

New Military Corps in Brooklyn.

Company B, American Volunteers, was organized on Monday evening last by the election of the following

Officers—Captain, John L. White; 1st Lieutenant, Marcus N. Hedges; 2d do., Augustus J. Warner. Quarter-Master, George Bennis. First Sergeant, Jeremiah W. Ellsworth; 2d do., John J. Post; 3d do., William Hoyt. First Corporal, William Stewart; 2d do., William Rossel; 3d do., William Santford; 4th do., John Winans.

The Company now musters 40 muskets, and has been raised principally by Captain White during the last three months.

An effort is being made to organize a Regiment in Brooklyn to be composed entirely of American Volunteers. This is the third Company organized for this corps.

Fireman Injured.

John Cox, a member of Hose Company No. 7 of Brooklyn, was badly injured, Tuesday evening, by being crushed between the hose carriage and a car on Myrtle-avenue, while proceeding to a fire. He was taken to a drug store at the corner of Bridge-street and Myrtle-avenue, from which place he was taken home by his comrades.

The Old Ladies' Home.

This institution, located in Brooklyn, and endowed by the late John B. Graham, is in necessitous circumstances, to relieve which, it is proposed to give a grand concert at the Athenaeum, at which all the choirs of the different churches of Brooklyn will take part. The first rehearsal will take place this evening at Pilgrim Church.

Brooklyn Normal School.

This School, which went into operation on the 1st of February, is in a very flourishing condition, and has an average attendance of 265.

St. Patrick's Society.

The St. Patrick's Society of Kings County have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Peter O'Hara; Vice-Presidents, Henry McCluskey, Timothy Bannin; Secretary, Francis G. Turner; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hogan; Treasurer, D. M. Kelly.

Legal Recourse.

Wednesday morning S. Sankay and J. G. Schumaker, Esq.'rs, had an altercation in the Superior Court Room, New-York, and agreed to go out into the Park and fight it out. (These two gentlemen once before had a skirmish and fight before Judge Dean.) They went out, accompanied by Mr. Chas. S. Jordan, a friend of both belligerents. Mr. Jordan suggested that the *first* round should be the last round. In the first round Mr. Sankay went down in the mud, and Schumaker sprawling on top of him. The second of both parties interfered at this point of the game, and proposed to go over to Tammany, "wash off" and "wash down" all former ill-feeling—which *was did*. The appearance of the gentlemen, after the combat, was as follows: Sankay, coat and breeches muddy; Schumaker, mud on hands and coat.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

POLITICAL.

Another American Convention to be Held—And Another Candidate to be Nominated.

From the Albany State Register of Monday.

WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

We have refused, as matters now stand, to support the ticket nominated at Philadelphia, and the question put to us a hundred times a day is, "What do you propose to do?" Were we standing alone, it would make little difference what our course might be; but there are tens of thousands of true Americans in the State of New-York, and all true Americans out of it, who go with us—and the question is therefore not only pertinent, but it requires to frankness an answer.

We propose to abandon no principle of the American Creed, discard no measure of policy of the American Party. We stand with all the provisions of the Binghamton Platform on the subject of Americanism. On the subject of Slavery, we go with all the New-England States, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and every Western State—with the real Americans of the State of New-York—in repudiating the principle of the Twelfth Section of the Philadelphia Platform of June last; in repudiating the principle and policy of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; in cutting loose from Slavery, whether the bond of union be found in the Platform or the Candidate. So much for the Principles we propose to advocate. They involve no change of political action or political discussion. If we have heretofore been silent on the subject of Slavery, or if we have opposed the discussion of the subject as connected with the American Party, it was because we had hoped that the South would permit us at the North to ignore the Slavery issue; that we should not be required to enlist under its banner and fight its battles. We have been compelled to abandon that hope. Every member of the National Council (of whom we were one) recently held at Philadelphia, became satisfied that there was no possibility of longer remaining neutral. The South, openly, boldly and frankly, we admit, declared in a body, that unless the North subscribed to, and acted upon the policy of indorsing and sustaining the principles of the Nebraska bill, they could not and would not act or affiliate with us. We tell the people of the North, that south of Mason & Dixon's Line there is no Democracy, no Whigs, no Americanism—no policy, State or National, but Slavery. All political action, all political principles, all political policy, every political movement, begins and ends with Slavery. It is the Alpha and Omega of every sect, every party, and every creed. It controls every Southern vote, is the burden of every Southern speech, the guide of every Southern man's footsteps;—and we of the North must be, are compelled whether we will or not, to be for or against it. There is no longer a middle course—no neutral ground. We have struggled against this conviction till we can struggle no longer; and we will not embark in the active support of an institution which our whole nature abhors—from which every human instinct shrinks back with loathing.

And now as to what we propose to do. We propose—and we speak for tens of thousands, for all the real and true American hearts of the State of New-York, for those who, while they cling to American Principles, will neither be harnessed into the service of the Silver-Grey faction nor be made the propagandists of Slavery—to meet the whole North and West in a Convention to be held in the City of New-York, on the 12th of June, and nominate an American candidate for the Presidency; one who, while he is true to the American Cause, will also be true to the popular sentiment of the North, who will stand upon a platform that will not have its foundations in, and its whole superstructure upon, Slavery.

We regard this as the only salvation of the American cause. Clinging to Slavery, it will inevitably be crushed between Democracy on the one hand and Republicanism on the other. Freed from it, it will triumph over both. It will do more. It will vindicate its own fame from aspersions against which it has been protesting from the hour of its organization, and command the respect and sympathy of the American people and the world. It will do more still. It will save the Union from the radicalism alike of North and South. It will save the strength, the honor and the influence of the great State of New-York, and preserve its power in holding in place this glorious Union when the whirlwind and the tempest shall come, as come they surely will. The clouds are already looming darkly in the distance, and many years will not elapse until it will be for New-York, by the giant power of her strength, to hold this Union upon its basis, and safe amid the earthquake and the storm. For such a crisis we would preserve the prestige, the integrity and the patriotism of the American Party, for they will all be needed.

These are our views and purposes, frankly spoken; and for our frankness we have been denounced as a "traitor" to a Cause and to a Party, to build up which, it is no egotism to say that we have done as much as any living man. We have never seen or heard the first word from the leading candidate put in nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, showing that he was an American in a political sense, or would, if elected, carry out its policy. We know how he was nominated, and by whom—and that that nomination places him ostensibly on the side of Slavery. And these are our grounds of opposition. They are, if unfounded, he easily removed. Let him take a position distinctly and frankly with the American Party, and frankly state his views on the great American issues. Let him state frankly his position on the subject of Slavery. We ask no ultraism. If he is in favor, not of a repeal of the Nebraska Bill—for that may be impracticable—but a virtual restoration of the Missouri Compromise, by the non-admission of any Slave States north of the Compromise line, let him say so frankly, and he will stand with the popular sentiment of the North, with Justice and Right. Until that is done, in full view of all the consequences—in view of all the denunciations of [illegible] friends [illegible] of positions and in many instances the support of those whose respect we prize—we cannot support him. [illegible] and are prepared to encounter them. Until then is done [illegible] in a manner which becomes a frank, high-minded, fearless man, he cannot hope for the support of the North. [illegible] standing as he will in harmony with the Northern [illegible]

[illegible] sentiment, opposition to his election will [illegible]

[illegible] And now [illegible]

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention and James Buchanan for the Presidency.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted at the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention recently held at Harrisburg:

Resolved, That in the present [illegible] of parties, in which sectional and partial [illegible] allowed to [illegible] the policy of the Democratic party [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] our Madison, ever continued "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness," to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to, the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience, or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction.

Resolved, That by sacred example of all things, the framers of the Republic of the United States exhibited in their individual characters, and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship, to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal compact is the wisdom of our fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving the whole question of Slavery to the States in their separate capacities, and that in the provision for the delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice—an appreciation of the value of the Union, an attachment to its preservation—an avoidance of one-sided and unfavorable [illegible] of Government, which present a proper example for the guidance and imitation of [illegible]

Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution and the exposition thereof, which has been afforded by the practice of Democratic Administrations, for the chart of our policy. That these constitute, until the fundamental law is changed by means which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly disavow that partial and [illegible] doctrine, the attempt to carry which into practice, is at the peril of our dearest interests as a nation, and threatens the inflictions of evils of untold magnitude in those which it proposes to heal.

Resolved, That [illegible] element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States [illegible] regard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all citizens should be resisted with the same spirit that would denounce and repudiate all attempts to [illegible] distinctions between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the Government by Anti-Slavery agitation, under the various names and phases of Free-Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism, and Republicanism, and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for office, by the secret cabal of the Know-Nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earliest teaching and practice of its earliest and most honored expositors.

Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen; that the equality of the States, and the equality of the States, is a sacred and fundamental right, never to be interfered with by fanatical, sectional and partial legislation without a subversion of the primary objects of our political system and a [illegible] of the guarantees of the past and the hopes of the future.

Resolved, That in the repeal of the restriction in the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expected to meet the questions of which is disposed, and which could never [illegible] of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States of the rule of "equal and exact justice to all men," of all sections of the Confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our Government, and which was defined as one of its great principles by the immortal Jefferson.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the counsels of some of the wisest statesmen of the North and South, were ready, on more than one occasion in the past, to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of Slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the South, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of Slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they may deem proper; and we therefore cheerfully extend our hearty support to the policy of the Government as recognized in the Compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That eminently fitted by his [illegible] James Buchanan—distinguished alike by his high personal character, his tried Democracy, his great abilities, experience and statesmanship—as the nation's choice for the high office of President of the United States, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857; and that we do hereby instruct our Delegates to the National Convention to assemble in Cincinnati in June next, to use their efforts to secure him the nomination to that office.

Resolved, That, at a period when opposition to the great cardinal principles of popular sovereignty under the Federal Constitution, and when an American majority [illegible] to [illegible] in the popular branch of the National Legislature, who for their [illegible] and stay the progress of free institutions on this Continent, in order that they may the more effectually arrest the advancing footsteps of our republican example, the nation will be qualified of James Buchanan—his long and well tried services in the defence of the Constitution—his intimate knowledge of all our relations with foreign countries—and his large and enlightened experience—point to him as preeminently the man to lead the victorious phalanx of the Democracy in November next.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the administration of President Pierce as national, faithful and efficient—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has safely guarded and sustained her interests and honor at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in the, the attempts of the factions based upon a single principle inimical to our Government and Constitution, and to the great and sacred securities of the times, we behold dangers to our peace and prosperity; it is not to our party only, which shall be proscribed by every citizen to ponder well the signs of his political safety, and that we earnestly invite all who will to join with us, by whatever name or creed, to join us in upholding the Constitution in its purity, and transmitting it unimpaired to our successors.

Resolved, That whatever causes of dissatisfaction with the working of our laws and institutions may exist in different sections of the country, the proper remedy is to be sought in the temperate exercise of the right of discussion, and the ballot-box; that all other evils are insignificant in comparison with that of danger to the Union; that all others can wait the sure correction of time, if the Union be maintained; but that disunion would at once prove the destruction of our common interests and happiness as a people, and the death-knell of our hopes.

Resolved, That it was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that Independence was declared, and the Federal Constitution established; and that it therefore becomes in a special sense the duty of Pennsylvania to watch over its safety, as [illegible] the Union; to resist the first approaches of danger to its perpetuity, and forever to cherish and maintain inviolate, as the palladium of our happiness, political, social and civil.

Resolved, That all vacancies which may occur in the Delegation of Cincinnati, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their vote shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee shall require a pledge from each elector, to vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, who may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and in case of the refusal or neglect of any elector so to do within a reasonable time, the State Central Committee be and they are hereby empowered to appoint a substitute.

A Young Girl Rescued from the Mormons.

The other day we noticed the arrival of a party of Mormons at this port. They passed westward by the Erie Road, but met with a check at Dunkirk. A Danish sea captain, who left his home nearly twenty years since, learned that his mother and sister were about immigrating with a company of Mormons to this country. He immediately proceeded to ascertain as nearly as could be—though but while he had crossed the Atlantic for the port where the vessel they had taken, and then followed them to New-York. Arriving there, he failed to find them, having proceeded on the emigrant train, but upon inquiry, he followed a party who had left upon the New-York and Erie Railroad. At Hornellsville he overtook the emigrant train, and passed through the cars, without, however, discovering his mother, or recognizing his sister, whom he had never seen—for eighteen years.

From Hornellsville he proceeded to Buffalo, where he secured the necessary papers for the arrest he supposed he should find them, and went on to Dunkirk in time to intercept the emigrant train on its arrival. Passing through the cars he at last found a young woman who he thought might be his sister, and upon asking her name, found it was. She acquainted him with the fact that her mother had died upon the passage. She was induced to go with him, taking also a young girl, her companion, when one of the Mormons "Elders" having charge of the party, interfered and threatened to prevent the rescue. The infuriated Dane at once showed a terrible array of deadly weapons and declared his purpose to proceed with his sister at all hazards, to secure his sister's release. His gallant bearing, and the display of his arms, silenced the prophet—the people of the party and travelers at the depot, who tendered their aid if needed, and the girl was taken to a neighboring hotel, while the Mormon party bitterly bewailed the persecution the "chosen people" were compelled to endure.

It was easy to discover that the feelings of the "outsiders" were upon the side of the heathen, though the sister, though a foreigner, fearful of the anathema of the "priests," begged to be allowed to go on with them. But her brother maintained his claim against all superstitious fears. It was stated that the mother, at the time of her death, had a considerable sum of money, the whole of which she willed to be given for the benefit of the Church.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one [illegible]

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Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] A bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate yesterday, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific at San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi River north of lat. 37°. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The usual fortification bill was passed, but the bill providing for new fortifications was postponed. Mr. SUMNER's resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of some act of legislation to effectually abrogate our treaty with Denmark, and repudiate the [illegible] of the Sound Dues, was then passed [illegible], and the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, a communication was submitted from the Court of Claims, inclosing bills making appropriations, and as it was the first case of the kind occurring under the act creating the tribunal, a discussion took place regarding their proper disposition, but no conclusion was come to. The Military Academy and Invalid Pension bills were passed. The request of the Committee on Elections, for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the day.

A petition from the Order of Odd Fellows for an act of incorporation, was presented in the State Senate yesterday, and after a variety of other business, principally of local interest, the two branches of the Legislature went into joint convention for the election of Regents of the University. Messrs. GEORGE W. CLINTON and ROBERT W. KELLY were chosen—the latter to fill a vacancy.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, now fully due at this port, had not been seen off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Presidency—Mr. Buchanan.

The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has put forward the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as its choice for the next Presidential term. There seemed to be entire harmony in the final vote; the few advocates of Mr. GEORGE M. DALLAS readily yielding their personal preference to the overwhelming sentiment in favor of him of Lancaster. It is sufficiently remarkable that the name of Mr. PIERCE was not once mentioned. He was without a friend, [illegible] the resolutions drew it quite [illegible] in commendation of the Administration; and the phraseology was painfully constructed so as to exclude the possibility of becoming available as political capital. It was here as in Virginia—the actual President got his indorsement [illegible] that the backing was not designed to make him negotiable. It was merely a "memorandum note." Two of the three [illegible] States of the 31 have thus pronounced against the reelection of Mr. PIERCE. New-York will very surely fall into the same line. What else could be expected? Mr. PIERCE, like Mr. POLK, was a make-shift, a warming-pan, a temporary ground of postponement, without which the Baltimore Convention of 1852 would have shared the fate of that of 1848. The old hat that is thrust into "a hole to keep the wind away," the shirt-upon-a-pole that [illegible] the wall to counterfeit a scanty garrison, fulfill their respective uses, and are then flung aside.

Mr. BUCHANAN is now better known, thanks to our [illegible] relations with England, than at any previous period. He has long figured, [illegible] considerable distinction, in the [illegible]. He has been classed as a politician, in the technical sense of the epithet, rather than as a statesman. His views have never been original, or striking, or profound; [illegible] have simply been an application of the last Democratic platform to passing events. When the Senate contained giants, Mr. BUCHANAN was regarded by contrast as a little, though always [illegible]. Since those sons of Anak have disappeared, our pigmies loom up wonderfully, and really impose themselves upon the world as Brobdingnagians. Had not Mr. BUCHANAN filled the British mission, he would still have been a Brobdingnagian. He would have been a great man, as the world goes. But, having throughout this difficult business displayed sound judgment, self-command, and [illegible] which a long senatorial career had failed to manifest, he addresses himself to the people with much [illegible] pretensions to statesmanship than he could ever before have justified. He is a plausible candidate. It is reasonable to suppose that, if nominated, he will secure the [illegible] electoral vote that any other good man upon the same ticket can get—to wit, the vote of the South and of Slavery. And apparently the cordial unanimity of his supporters at home ought to insure him the nomination.

Will it?

Pennsylvania, from the foundation of the [illegible], has never presented a candidate for the Presidency. Since the crystallization of the [illegible] Democratic Party of modern times, none of her claims, even for the barren honors of a nomination, have been listened to in a National Convention. Good old Dutch or [illegible] have sometimes been discussed [illegible] but they were uniformly [illegible]. No State, big or little, of the thirteen original States has enjoyed less share and influence in Federal affairs than Pennsylvania [illegible] supposing that [illegible] will be conceded. But the [illegible] to closer examination [illegible] the other way. The Democratic Party of Pennsylvania is too closely united, too faithful, too superstitious in political matters, if we may use the phrase, to quarrel with any action of the party at large. To any national platform, and any candidate, it is equally obsequious. It will work as faithfully for one man as another; and under as heavy a burden of wrongs, and blows, and humiliating spurns, as its master chooses to impose. It is so well understood, in fact, that no ill-treatment, however chronic or degrading, can there create the repeated disruptions by which the party in New-York frequently asserts its independence, that on the principle that no pains need be taken to conciliate a non-resistant, and that wages may be frugally withheld from a willing slave, the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania is expected to work perpetually for nothing and find itself. Expediency, therefore, does not require acquiescence in the choice of the late Convention. No capital will be made by such nomination. Justice has nothing to do with the business; and Pennsylvania, for stupidly refusing to kick over the traces occasionally, must toil on unrewarded. Mr. BUCHANAN will in all likelihood enter the Convention as a candidate, and some leading Southern politician leave it with the nomination. Gov. WISE rumor indicates as in a much more eligible way for the honor than the returning envoy to St. James'. He or any other will collect as large a vote among the traditional party of Pennsylvania as Mr. BUCHANAN himself; and will, of course, bring up the Southern electors in a solid phalanx. On this reasoning the choice will be determined. The respectability of the Pennsylvanian will not save him; he must make way for younger men, whose better title to a Pro-Slavery support rests upon actual birth on slave soil.

The European Peace of 1856.

There is hardly room for a doubt, now, that the negotiations at the Congress of Paris will result in the establishment of peace between the great powers which are parties to it. Without attempting to survey the difficulties which *must surround the present momentous conference* of the great European powers, we will take it for granted that they are to have a peaceable solution, and consider what will be the nature and signification of the arrangement about to be effected.

The treaties of peace made since the year 1648 may be divided into two classes; they are either general, treating of the position and interest of all the States, and accordingly framed, and subscribed to by all the Governments; or individual, having reference to the relations of single States to one another, and therefore requiring the participation of none other than the powers concerned. The treaties belonging to the first class are always met with at the conclusion of the great epochs, after a great overturning in Government has taken place, or at the formation of some new political phase. Those of the second order are found at the end of shorter periods, which they conclude by arranging secondary questions for the future. They resemble each other in this respect, that they are not voluntary acts, but are brought about by actual necessity, in virtue of which the parties at variance find themselves forced to discontinue hostilities, and to extend to one another the hand of reconciliation. This absolute force of circumstances is particularly visible in the treaties of the first class, the so-called main-treaties of peace, which were often preceded by years of consultations, negotiations and preliminaries, and during which all difficulties had first to be thoroughly weighed and theoretically disposed of, before the parties proceeded to subscribe to them. They are also distinguished from the treaties of the second order by the fact that they are not brought to a conclusion so long as one of the two combatants is capable of offering any resistance. We may cite examples of such treaties: that of Westphalia, in 1648, by which the thirty years' war was concluded; then that of Utrecht in 1713, which followed the repeated attacks of France upon her neighbors; and, finally, the first and second peace of Paris, 1813 and 1815, by which the balance of power in Europe, so shaken by NAPOLEON, was again restored. All these treaties were only brought about after lengthy negotiations, continual interruptions, and withdrawals of diplomatic assent before their final signature. To the second series belong all treaties of peace made by LOUIS XIV., during his wars with Spain, Germany and the Netherlands, from 1672 to 1712, as well as all dictated by NAPOLEON to the conquered from 1792 to 1812, at Campo Formio, Jena, Vienna, Tilsit, &c. The Napoleonic Treaties, especially, possess the most essential features of this class, as they are almost invariably the result of a sudden and inevitable resolution. The enemy loses a decisive battle, usually in the neighborhood of its capital; immediately after that a cessation of hostilities is granted for the burial of the dead; negotiators are going from one camp to another, in order to ask a truce; peace preliminaries are soon proposed, and also signed, without further discussion; and a week later a treaty of peace is concluded, by which the defeated party must submit to all the conditions of the conqueror. Such treaties of peace are only recorded in wars of conquest, where the aggressor, by their means, sanctions to himself the already contemplated seizure of the possessions of his opponent.

If, now, we compare with these various treaties that which is to be carried out at the Congress in Paris, we find that it cannot be said to belong to any of the categories mentioned. The contemplated peace between Russia and the Western Powers lacks the first and most important feature, namely, that of absolute necessity. The war had just begun in earnest, had been before only local and partial, had by no means exhausted the strength of the belligerents, and was just about to demand all their energy. Russia, moreover, declares that she does not yield out of weakness or fatigue, but because it seemed the wish of public opinion. The second important characteristic of the general state of peace, which distinguishes [illegible], is the peculiar attitude which it assumes towards the other States who did not take part in the war. Whilst the war was participated in only by three or four Powers, yet all the States which would solicit their admittance will be allowed to join the Conference; and whilst the Eastern question, though essentially a European question, had not yet assumed the dimensions of this, still it is entertained to give to the negotiations in Paris the character of such a bearing and magnitude. The assembling of the diplomatists in Paris is, in fine, an exception in a military point of view. During the whole of the two years in which the war was carried on no dicisive battle was fought, nor did any action take place important enough to suggest and necessitate to either party a truce. It seemed rather to be a tacit understanding between both to avoid to strike a mortal blow, whilst even at the present moment, when the conferences are to be opened and peace regarded as certain, no truce has been arranged between the hostile armies. Thus the peace of 1856 in Paris will constitute an exception from every rule and practice of politics hitherto known in history, and seems to be nothing but a farce, in regard as well to the Government as to the people and public opinion. It has some likeness only with the war which preceded it, and in connection with which it forms a worthy episode in the long range of events which fill Europe since 1848. Selfishness and mediocrity must be regarded as their common basis and elements, and should even these not prove strong enough to recognize their true interests, and to prefer a sound decision of recommencing war to an illusory confidence in its solution, all hope must be given up that the Eastern crisis would put an end to the miserable state of things in Europe, and bring forth a period of higher consciousness.

The Victoria Cross.

Following the blunder into which most of the English journals have fallen, some of our cotemporaries speak of the Victoria Cross as "The new Order of Valor"—which it certainly is not. It is simply "a new Naval and Military decoration," (as the royal order of institution *designates it,*) and possesses none of the elements of a Chivalric Order, except that it confers some personal distinction on the wearers, and that, instead of being a silver *medal*, as heretofore, it consists of a Maltese cross of bronze.

In 1815, at the special instance of GEORGE IV, (then Prince Regent of England,) who was desirous of preserving the remembrance of the great and closing history of his time, a sum of money was voted by the British Parliament for providing a silver medal, to be worn by every British soldier, whatever his rank, who had personally "*assisted*" in the Battle of Waterloo. Each medal, about the size of an English half-crown, bore the effigies of the Prince Regent on one side, an allegorical design in *relievo* on the other, and the recipient's name, regiment, and rank, engraved on the rim or edge. This distinction was the same for all ranks; Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON, who was Commander-in-Chief, receiving and wearing precisely the same description of medal as adorned the breast of private JOHN SMITH, or drummer THOMAS BROWN. The money value of the medal was intrinsically very small, but the honor was something—particularly as it was the first instance on record in England where, while the officers won rank and glory, there was any recognition of the valor, the devotedness, of the rank and file who had actually won the battle.

The example thus commenced has since been followed in several instances. In the British army are now worn medals for the Peninsular, Indian, and Crimean campaigns. In France, too, after the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851, a Napoleon medal was expressly instituted—though the recipients, not thinking it any very honorable distinction, have been very shy of wearing it.

The French have the means, in the Legion of Honor, of acknowledging any and every description of merit, no matter how high or how low the station of the individual. It *is* a *civil* as well as a *military* decoration, and has been distributed by the elder NAPOLEON, (its founder,) LOUIS PHILIPPE and LOUIS NAPOLEON with lavish liberality. But it would appear as if a personal distinction, such as the Legion of Honor particularly is, can scarcely be made too common or too cheap in France. The number of persons with the cross or red ribbon of the Order, whom one encounters in Paris, is very considerable. But, for all this, the undecorated are extremely anxious to be similarly ornamented. When the great number of soldiers decorated with the Cross of the Legion in consequence of the Crimean campaign, it added to the rest, we dare say that there are over 100,000 Frenchmen entitled to sport the red ribbon.

In England, the case is materially different. The instrument for the organization of the decoration of the Victoria Cross, which has been made public, under the Royal Sign Manual, expressly declares "That there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services of either officers of the lower grades in the naval or military services, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen and marines in the Navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Army;" that the third class of the Order of the Bath "is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both services;" and that, in the granting of medals, "Those who have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades." Up to the present time, there has been no means, lower than by conferring Knighthood upon him, of royally recognizing eminent merit in any British subject. The Victoria Cross, bestowed as it is to be for personal valor, still leaves much to be done;—if fighting men merit distinction, why shall not others also receive it?

"Peace hath her victories no less than war,"
And civil merit deserves at least as much honor as that which performs deeds of valor on sea or shore.

There are, at this moment, about five hundred Knights Bachelors in Great Britain and her dependencies. They are not enrolled in any Order, and are presumed to have received their titles from the Sovereign, on account of their personal merits. Of these, not more than one-tenth of the whole number are scientific, artistical, and literary persons. The residue consists of military and naval officers, members of the legal profession, civic functionaries, diplomatists and official persons. No poor man—no man in moderate circumstances, whatever his desert, is ever Knighted. Money, the Alpha and Omega of English position, must be possessed before a man obtain the privilege of having the distinguishing "Sir" placed before his Christian name.

The regular Orders of Knighthood are even yet more exclusive. The Garter, established over five hundred years ago, consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, with some of the leading European Sovereigns as extra members. Among those who have lately been in this Order were LOUIS PHILIPPE and NICHOLAS of Russia, while the last person installed in this "noblest chivalric institution" was LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the affectionate "friend and brother," as well as the assured "ally" of Queen VICTORIA. None but the highest British nobility are Knights of the Garter. At present, two Earls (ABERDEEN and CARLISLE) are in the list. Since the time of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, no Commoner has worn the Garter, though it was offered to and refused by Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1846.

The Order of the Thistle includes only seventeen Knights, all of them members of the Scottish nobility. The Order of St. Patrick, in like manner, is composed exclusively of twenty-two Irish noblemen. The Order of St. Michael and St. George is confined to natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands. The Order of the Guelphs, established by GEORGE IV. in 1815, has become an exclusively Hanoverian institution since the accession of the late Duke of CUMBERLAND (Queen VICTORIA's uncle) in 1837.

In 1815, the military Order of the Bath, instituted at the coronation of HENRY IV., in 1399, was opened to civilians. To this hour, the Military members, as numbered with the Civil, are in the proportion of two to one. But no civilian can be admitted into even the lowest grade, ("Companion of the Bath,") unless he had been "distinguished by personal services to the Crown, or by the performance of public duties, had merited the Royal favor." There was a curious illustration of the working of this exclusiveness, in 1851, after the closing of the Crystal Palace of London. One of the most able, active, useful and influential of the Commissioners under whom "the World's Fair" had been organized, was Mr. C. W. DILKE, of the *Athenæum*, a literary journal published in London, and well known in this country. When the distribution of honors was made, on the winding-up of the Exhibition, the name of Mr. DILKE was handed in, together with that of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, a distinguished working chemist, who had also been one of the Commissioners. PLAYFAIR, because he also was gentleman-usher to Prince ALBERT, was made Companion of the Bath, (his being an out-of-livery servant of royalty brought *him* within the rule of "personal services to the Crown,") while DILKE, who was simply a man of letters, was declared ineligible for the "honor" of putting the letters "C. B." after his name, and of wearing a bit of red ribbon in his button-hole. He then was offered knighthood, which he declined.

It was requisite, therefore, (when no military man under the rank of field-officer, no sailor of lower station than commander, could receive the lowest distinction of the Bath,) that some such decoration as the newly-instituted Victoria Cross should be bestowed, for the purpose "of rewarding individual instances of merit and valor." But the question will arise, is bravery all that should be recognized and rewarded? MICHAEL FARADAY, the great chemist and electrician, THOMAS SPENCER, the poor picture-frame maker, who discovered and applied the electrotype, and a great many others whom we could name, stand forth, in England, as "individual instances of merit," wholly unrecognized by the Government. There has long been a prevailing opinion that an Order of Merit, *for all*, should be instituted in England, and it is scarcely likely that an exclusively military decoration should have been introduced without some idea of making a compensating honor, in like fashion, for those not belonging to the army and navy who deserve public distinction. At the same time, it strikes us, that chivalric orders, knighthoods and such relics of the feudal system, when ignorance was predominant, might better be abolished instead of increased.

Within five weeks of HENRY BROUGHAM's taking his seat as Lord Chancellor of England, he took measures for obtaining the opinion of eminent persons as to the best mode of giving Government encouragement to literary and scientific pursuits. He doubted whether it would be better to bestow pecuniary aid as the most desirable means of helping genius, or of instituting an Order of Merit to be bestowed on men of letters and science, confined to their own lives. To the latter suggestion SOUTHEY and SCOTT gave negative replies, and the national excitement on the Reform question, which occupied the Government and the people for a long time after, prevented Lord BROUGHAM's bringing his views into any tangible form.

Many circumstances combine to indicate that the British Government are resolved to make some concession to the democratic principles which, steadily and surely, are in course of progress in the realm of VICTORIA. The recurrence to the long-abandoned practice of life-peerages is one "straw in the wind," and the decided recognition of "individual instances of merit and valor," no matter how low the rank of the person, may be taken as another. It is, in short, an "Order of Merit" for the humblest persons in the army and navy, and an extension of the principle, as applied to honoring and rewarding civilians, may be looked for, as a matter of course.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—Mr. TOM TAYLOR's [illegible] of "Two Loves and a Life," has been produced here with success. This [illegible] result has been achieved entirely by the good acting of the [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] play [illegible] would have been entirely crushed beneath the heavy load of bad acting and bad scenery, but for the one meritorious artiste, Miss LAURA KEENE. That lady's energetic impersonation of the heroine is sufficient to redeem any amount of stupidity, clumsiness and bad taste. The plot of the play may be briefly summed up as follows:

Two Jacobites, *Sir Gervase Rokewood* (Mr. G. JORDAN) and *Father Radcliffe*, (Mr. HALL,) under the assumed name of *William Hyde* and *Reuben Fisher*, are discovered secreted in the pretty little village of Ulverstone, in Cumberland. *William Hyde* has the misfortune to be good-looking, and consequently two young girls, *Ruth Ravenscar*, (Miss KEENE,) adopted daughter, and *Anne Musgrave*, (Miss [illegible],) daughter of *Musgrave*, (Mr. WHEATLEY,) fall desperately in love with him. On this incident hangs the plot. *Musgrave*, the Postmaster of Ulverstone, whose suspicions are aroused, tampers with the letters directed to *Hyde* or *Fisher*, and makes himself master of the contents; that is, he would do so, but being unable to read, he presses his daughter *Anne* into his unlawful service, and through her means discovers that *William Hyde* is no other than *Sir Gervase Rokewood*, a Jacobite and a traitor. *Ruth*, who had overheard the reading of the letter, reproaches *Anne* for discovering *William Hyde* to her father; however, there is no time for parleying. The only thing left to be done is to try and inform *William* of his danger, but being locked in by *Musgrave*, the only way left to accomplish this is to escape by the window. *Ruth* being a brave girl, succeeds by jumping from the sill to a tree, and thence descending to the ground. *Anne*, being of a gentler mould, escapes by the door, which she is enabled to do by putting her arm through a barred window, and pushing the bolt back with a stick. All the bravery and love is of no avail. *Hyde* is taken and condemned to be executed, but escapes through the assistance of *Anne*, whom he has married in prison. Is recaptured, and about to be decapitated, when *Ruth* arrives with the pardon which she has obtained from the *Duke of Cumberland*, given to her on account of having saved him from perishing while crossing the Seven Sands near Ulverstone. *Ruth*, hearing that *Rokewood* and *Anne* are married, is about tearing the pardon to pieces, but is prevented by *Radcliffe*, whom she discovers to be her father, or rather he discovers that she is his daughter by a small cross she wears about her neck. Mutual embraces take place, and all ends happily.

Mr. JORDAN's part is too slight to be greatly expanded. What was necessary to be done, he does well. Mr. JOHNSTON, as a village pedagogue, was remarkably droll, and contributed largely to the toleration of the piece. All the other characters are sustained with great feebleness. A great deal of attention has been paid to the incompleteness of the scenery, and the violation of good taste in every other way. It is not often that we see a good play so badly put on the stage, or so much good acting (in one character) thrown away.

Literary Items.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Lord PALMERSTON, has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mr. SAMUEL LOVER.

Messrs. T. CARLYLE, CHARLES DICKENS, and JOHN FORSTER publish the result of their appeal on behalf of SAMUEL JOHNSON's god-daughter, the aged Miss LOWE, and her sister. The sum raised is still but a little over £250.

A correspondent writes: "Why should our children be taught geography according to the maps imagined by Russian ambition? I visited a school the other day, and on examining the maps, among the best of those in popular use, I found, as I expected, Varanger Bay and a considerable slice of contiguous territory given to Russia. Of course, all Circassia was so also, and Poland deprived of her last pretences to a separate existence."

A copyright case is up in London. Mr. CASSELL, publisher, of Ludgate Hill, brings suit against the London *Journal*, in the Vice Chancellor's Court, to prevent that journal's publication of letter-press and drawings from the French periodical, *L'Illustration*. The suit is brought under the International Copyright Convention between France and England. CASSELL was to pay 12,500 francs annually for the English copyright, and defendants transferred the pictures and letter-press. The Vice Chancellor denied the motion to grant an injunction; there is liberty to bring an action.

Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL, late Justice of the Superior Court in this City, has retired from public life, to occupy and improve his family homestead at Cherry Valley, Otsego County. It is understood that Judge CAMPBELL intends to devote himself to literary pursuits. He is well known as the author of a *History of Tryon County* and other works.

A manuscript copy of the will of Capt. JOHN MASON, a Pilgrim of 1620, and a copy of the Bible on vellum, have been added to the collections of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society. This Society has lately been presented with two manuscripts in Japanese characters, illustrated by curious drawings.

"Lays of the War" is a small London bundle of martial poems, tending to glorify the Crimean struggles. The dailies quote from "Sebastopol is Won," with applause.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Ebling's Second Trial.

FOURTH DAY.

The second trial of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, when a witness, who did not appear on the former trial, was called by the counsel for defence. That witness was Mr. Abram G. Seeeler, of the late firm of Smith, Seeeler & Co., of Philadelphia, the proprietors of the street-sweeping machines, which have figured so largely in this interesting case. Mr. Seeeler stated that the firm was dissolved in April, 1855, and that he was not at present on amicable terms with Smith, one of his former partners. His testimony was not material, except in so far as it tended to invalidate the previous evidence of Smith. So far, it was favorable for Mr. Ebling. Mr. Seeeler stated that he lost $55,000 by the street-sweeping machines, and at the rate they were going, he said, the firm would have lost over $400,000. Smith put in no capital whatever, but drew out about $4,000. Smith's dealings with Mr. Ebling were somewhat of a private nature. The firm expected that they were to get the contract through Mr. Ebling's influence, but the terms on which the contract was to be obtained were not definitively stated by Mr. Smith. Mr. Seeeler never told any one that Mr. Ebling was to get $20,000 for his official influence.

Mr. James T. Brady addressed the Jury for the defence in a speech of two hours and a half. The District-Attorney then replied, and the Court at 5½ o'clock P. M. adjourned. The Recorder will deliver his charge this morning. The trial will then have occupied five days.

In our report of the proceedings of this trial on Wednesday, we stated that Mr. Busteed in his opening to the Jury, commented on certain articles published in City journals on the disagreement of the Jury on the former trial, and took occasion to abuse the TIMES. Mr. Busteed disclaims any such intention, and merely takes exception to the particular article referred to, which advocated the majority rule in the verdict of juries.

Anniversary of the Ophthalmic School.

The fourth Anniversary of the New-York Ophthalmic School, was held last evening in the Thirteenth-street Medical College building. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. FERRIS opened the proceedings with a brief prayer, and then read a sketch of the history of Ophthalmic institutions from their origin in Austria and other European countries, tracing also their formation in America.

Ophthalmic institutions ought to be viewed in two aspects; first as charitable institutions, but more especially as schools for the study of disease. Affections of the eye are more especially incidental to the laborious poor, to the seamstress toiling unceasingly for a scanty pittance, and to many chiefly in the same pitiable condition.

He addressed the young men of the Graduating Class of the New-York Ophthalmic Institute. The benefits of their study would be carried out into every widely extended section of the country.

Dr. JOHN P. GARRISH then read an Address.

Dr. MARK STEPHENSON addressed Dr. FERRIS as the President of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, congratulating him upon his appointment.

About 60 members had attended the lectures and practice, and 42 of them had gained satisfactory testimonials.

The testimonials were then delivered by the President, after which another address was delivered by one of the graduates.

The proceedings terminated with the Benediction.

[illegible]

A large meeting of the [illegible] was held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of [illegible] campaign. [illegible] the Club by acclamation.

A New [illegible].

A new hotel, called the La Pierre House, on the site of the [illegible], has just been completed, and will be thrown open for public inspection to-morrow [illegible]. The La Pierre is designed as a family hotel, and will be conducted on the European plan, with this difference from most others of the kind in the City, that the restaurant will be accessible only to those occupying rooms in the house. [illegible] are of course not omitted. The building will probably be enlarged in the course of the year by an extension to Amity-street. The lessees of the hotel are J. B. GOODWIN & CO.

Lard is made a great deal more wholesome and less greasy by the [illegible] own weight of [illegible] troublesome to housewives, [illegible] dealers believe it is sold [illegible] advantage among others of being cheap. It increases the profit upon lard, and goes to make hogs profitable.

Tea ought to be cheap [illegible] &c., with which it is said to be largely adulterated, being very abundant. Copperas, which gives the strength to the green tea, is not quite so plenty still, comparatively, it is so, and [illegible] too poor to revel in this luxury.

At a Nassau-street restaurant they serve up beautiful pea-soup, in cups, for [illegible]. The best way to take it is with cream [illegible] and sugar. It really has quite the flavor of coffee, and is not near so likely to make one sleepless.

The City Hospital has issued an eloquent appeal for donations to the amount of [illegible], which are required to pay the debt incurred in adding a new building to the Hospital in [illegible], and in making improvements for the Asylum of the Insane in Bloomingdale.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 8.

THE AGGRESSIONS AND USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER—Address of the Republican Convention at Pittsburg, Feb. 22, 1856.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE—[illegible] Progress of the Peace negotiations—The Anglo-American difficulty.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE—[illegible] BEAUVALLET's new book on RACHEL and the United States.

SPANISH AFFAIRS—Special correspondence.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—[illegible] of Col. KINNEY and [illegible] to Nicaragua—a very interesting letter on WALKER and his army.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—San Francisco Correspondence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECENT BATTLE AT SEATTLE, W. T.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

CONGRESSIONAL—Special Washington Correspondence.

STATE AFFAIRS—Special Albany Correspondence.

LECTURE BY HON. ED. EVERETT IN NEW-YORK.

DEATH OF ALVARADO HUNTER—Sketch of his life.

VOYAGE OF THE ARAGO FROM HAVRE TO NEW-YORK—[illegible] the ice.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

PRESIDENTIAL—Is Mr. [illegible] a Know-Nothing?

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS—Carefully condensed.

EDITORIALS—The news by the Baltic. The Recruiting Question. Mr. FILLMORE's Nomination. Increase of our Navy. The Climate of Kansas. [illegible] and other Meats.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, [illegible] prepared expressly for this paper. [illegible] Live-Stock Markets, Farm Matters, [illegible] Measure Worms. Report of Farmers' Club Meeting. Report of meeting about Flour Inspection.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for [illegible]
10 copies for [illegible]
25 copies for [illegible]

Each package must be [illegible] address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, [illegible]

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN Fire Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, Corner of Pine-street. [illegible] JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL RHUBARB [illegible] New annual Chinese Sugar Cane [illegible] Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution [illegible] Dioscorea [illegible] by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, [illegible] London, 1851, and the World's Fair, [illegible] 1854, [illegible] Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professor VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. [illegible] seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 8 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

WINDOW SHADES.—SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, invite the attention of Southern and Western merchants to the large stock of [illegible] manufactured by them during the Winter. [illegible] entirely of choice patterns and new designs, and are offered at such low prices as to [illegible] inducements to purchasers. Also on hand, [illegible] of all widths, shade fixtures, cornices and curtain materials and upholstery goods of every description; [illegible] the lowest market prices.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 BROADWAY—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, [illegible] with their improved ventilator, which, combined with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, [illegible] B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAT BINDING MACHINES—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale Machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The Machines do the work better and faster than any other. Call and see them. No. 323 Broadway.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—75 CENTS A PAIR; QUAILS $1 75 per dozen. [illegible] A. L. STIMSON's [illegible] Dairyman's Agency, [illegible]

A CASE OF PARIS HATS FOR GENTLEMEN JUST received by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

MARCH 1856

[KINGS COUNTY / BROOKLYN]

[illegible]

Burglary.

[illegible] Store, No. 143 York-street, Brooklyn, occupied by [illegible], dealer in dry goods, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and about $300 worth of goods stolen. The thieves effected an entrance through the cellar, and escaped with their booty without causing any alarm.

Child Burnt to Death.

A little child, two years of age, of Dutch parentage, residing at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was so severely burned on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire, that death ensued in about two hours. The child was locked in a room by its mother, and when she returned she found it wrapped in flames.

NEW-JERSEY.

Redemption of Property Sold for Assessments.

To-morrow, March 8, is the last day allowed for the redemption of property in Jersey City sold for assessments in 1854.

Lodgers.

During February, 145 persons were admitted as lodgers into the Jersey City Police Station-house. Of these, 13 reported themselves as natives of this country; 81 of Ireland; 30 of Germany; 11 of England; 9 of Scotland, and 1 of Wales.

Alderman James R. Thompson has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, in the Jersey City Common Council, in place of Alderman R. B. Rapelyea, who has resigned.

The Jersey City Treasurer reported $450 as the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] and Photo- [illegible] ... German Bromine, English [illegible] ... Iodine, Salts Gold, Filter [illegible] ... Nitrate Silver, Black [illegible] ... Cyanid Potassium [illegible] ...

DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] ... Nickel, Bismuth ... Antimony; also, all Essential Oils ... Peppermint, Wintergreen, &c.

For all Diseases of Lungs and [illegible] — RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is a remedy [illegible] ... T. V. RUSHTON'S name is in full on each label [illegible] ... Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

[illegible] — A. BAKER, No. 13 Ann-st., where you can get fine French calf boots [illegible] made to order for $3 75; stout boots [illegible] ... best French patent leather boots from $5 to $7. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give them a trial.

Chemical Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Doremus. BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR: A number of your friends in Brooklyn are [illegible] ... to a course of lectures from you on [illegible] ... in which you [illegible] ... a reputation most gratifying to all who have the pleasure of knowing you. The time and the [illegible] ... made agreeable to your convenience, but we hope that the course may be at an early date.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D. — W. K. Brown, M. D.

Rev. Wm. Storrs, Jr., D. D. — H. N. Chapman, M. D.

Rev. [illegible] Vinton, D. D. — W. H. Dudley, M. D.

[illegible] — Chas. J. Lowrey, Esq.

Hon. Geo. Hall, Mayor — Prof. A. Crittenden.

Hon. John Dikeman — Prof. D. G. Eaton.

Hon. [illegible] Greenwood — [illegible]

[illegible] — Edward Lambert, Esq.

[illegible] — S. B. Woodward, Esq.

[illegible] — S. B. Chittenden, Esq.

Geo. Bruce, Esq.

To Rev. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, March 4, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to accept your polite invitation to deliver a course of lectures in your City [illegible] the science of Chemistry.

I take the liberty of selecting the "Chemical History of Creation," as illustrated by modern discoveries, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and [illegible] with the Mosaic account.

The Lectures to be delivered on the evenings of THURSDAY, the 13th, MONDAY, the 17th, THURSDAY, the 20th, and MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the Packer Institute in Joralemon-st.

With cordial thanks for your flattering request, I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

To Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., [illegible] Vinton, D. D., and others of Brooklyn.

N. B.—Particulars of each lecture will be given as soon as [illegible].

[illegible] of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The eminent [illegible] will deliver a course of five lectures on the [illegible] of the Fourth and Fifth [illegible], in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square [illegible]:

MONDAY, March 10, St. Chrysostom (Orator.)

THURSDAY, March 13, St. Jerome, (Monk.)

MONDAY, March 17, St. Ambrose, (Prelate.)

THURSDAY, March 20, St. Augustine, (Theologian.)

MONDAY, March 24, St. Leo, (Pope.)

Tickets, for the Course—Ladies' tickets, $1, to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally, at the Library of the Association, and at the door.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to a single Lecture, 50 cents.

CHAS. SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

N. B.—Members tickets half price, to be obtained of the Librarian.

Teachers' Library Lectures.—Professor E. L. Youmans will lecture on Carbonic Acid in the Laboratory of Nature, SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. Tickets, 25 cents. Can be obtained at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.

[illegible] Lecture Committee.

Mercantile Library Association.—The sixth and last lecture of Mr. Curtis' course will be given on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—[illegible]. Tickets, 50 cents, can be had at the library, [illegible], and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

R. B. TIMPSON, Chairman Lect. Com.

Rev. T. Ralston Smith.—Will lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts. The [illegible] in the same place next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

[illegible]—Lodge Rooms to let for Wednesday and Friday nights of each week, fitted up in good style, and rent moderate. Apply at the Union Buildings, [illegible] Bowery, a few doors above the Bowery Bank.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, No. 1 BOWERY.—[illegible] informs the public that his [illegible] for the use of [illegible] on FRIDAY, March 7. A few [illegible] German Class. The knowledge of [illegible] for particulars, inquire at [illegible].

JOSEPH [illegible], Professor.

W[illegible] ... BRIGGS, No. [illegible] ... HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn [illegible].

[illegible] inspection [illegible] ... continued at [illegible].

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

[illegible] FANCY GOODS [illegible] ... RUFUS L. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number of experienced servants, with reliable references, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, viz.: Protestant cooks, first-class cooks, washers and ironers, a few thoroughly efficient chambermaids and waiters, an English and a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, both capable of taking the entire charge of infants. Also, several neat young nurse girls and general servants, at MANNING'S Established Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman as a good cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands baking and pastry. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country in a private family. Is capable of taking charge of a dairy. Good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable Protestant girls, as chambermaids and waiters, or to take care of children and sew. A colored girl and German woman also want situations to do general housework. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—By a young man, who is a good accountant, and who has a thorough knowledge of the German and French languages. The very best of reference given. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, office No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable middle-aged person, as housekeeper in a genteel family, or would travel with the same, or to attend upon an invalid and travel with the same as companion; references exchanged. Can be seen at No. 135 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn City, L. I., second house from Fulton-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman, who can bring good City reference, to do chamber work, wash, or assist in washing, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call for two days at No. 132 West 36th-st., rear house.

SITUATION WANTED.—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address E. H., care of A. Bridgman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided twelve years in Paris, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she will instruct in drawing, music, singing, harmony, dancing, fancy work, the Latin, Spanish, Italian, French and German languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., Daily Times Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—And Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st., being the oldest office in the City has at all times the best class of servants for all kinds of service, in town or country.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a situation, in a first-class house, to conduct the dressmaking department; reference satisfactory; would not object to go a short distance from the City. Address E. R. M., Times Office.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A young man, a native of New-England, and who has had eight years' experience in teaching mathematics in the New-England and Middle States, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant engineer. Address ENGINEER, Times Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 2,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a School or Family. The best of references can be given; a position as private Tutor would be preferred. Address J. T. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Wanted, a first-rate mechanic, to superintend the construction of a large building down town. He must be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of the building—masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, &c. He must be a perfect driver. With such a one, a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address BUILDINGS, Times office.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—An Englishman, 23 years of age, who has been in the drug business from his boyhood up and who thoroughly understands it in all its forms, compounding, prescribing, &c., wishes an engagement. He has had 3 years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory reference. Address DRUGGIST, Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

TWO SALESMEN WANTED—For an up-town dry goods store, well established, and doing a family trade. One for prints and ginghams, and one for de laines, &c. Must be good salesmen, of pleasing address and well recommended from last employer. Situations permanent. Address DRY GOODS, Times Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches; also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—In a wholesale house, by a young man 19 years of age, of some experience. He would give good satisfaction to his employer, and can produce the best references as to character, &c. Apply to J. & D. HUSTACE, No. 33 Fulton-st.

COMPETENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED—By FREELAND, STUART & CO., corner Duane and Church sts. None need apply except such as can furnish the best of testimonials as to character and capabilities.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS—Is required in a gentleman's family residing on Long Island. She must be an Episcopalian, and thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music and Drawing. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

GARDENER—WAITER, GROOM, COACHMAN—are wanted in a private family; all four must be first-class servants; English or Protestants preferred. Can see the advertiser this morning at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRL WANTED—A young Protestant girl, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, as chambermaid and waiter in a small family. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 86 West 16th-st.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, 15 to 16 years old, in an importing house. Salary, first year, $50. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., to THOMAS N. DALE & CO., No. 15 Warren-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED IN A BROKER'S OFFICE ON WALL-ST.—One living up-town with his parents preferred. Salary from $50 to $75 per annum. Address Box No. 4,214 Post-Office, stating residence and reference.

RESPECTABLE WELSH WOMAN WANTED—Who is a good cook, washer and ironer, who can bring good recommendations, at No. 22 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOY WANTED—In a Wholesale Silk Store; one who can board with his parents preferred. Apply immediately to BLISS BROTHERS, No. 295 Broadway and No. 56 Reade-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as clerk in a Post-Office within 50 miles of New-York. Character must be unblemished. Address, in hand-writing, H. W. [illegible], Yonkers, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first-rate chance for a few working canvassers. So any present agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—with good reference. Apply to-day, in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—Who will help wash and iron; none need apply without good references. Call in person at No. 178 West 24th-st.

COOK WANTED—A good cook and laundress wanted to go to Staten Island. Apply at No. 31 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

WANTED—An American, English, Scotch or German girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st. Reference required.

A GOOD OFFICE BOY WANTED—Apply at rooms Nos. 16 and 17, 34 William st., corner Pine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A Northrup power press, bed 28x46, adapted to newspaper and job work; a double medium hand press, and a Hoe card press; all very cheap. Also, a "little jobber."

WANTED—A Printer competent to take charge of a first-class newspaper and job office, in a village of 10,000 inhabitants, two hours from the City. To the right sort of a man twelve dollars per week would be given. Apply to B. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—The stock of cigars and tobacco in store No. 136 Water-st., for sale low for cash, to close an estate; also, the very fast horse called the "Yankee" mare, which may be seen at Tattersall's, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av.

GEO. W. COLLAMORE, } Administrators,
GEO. WOODMAN, } No. 49 William-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Doing a good business, in an improving neighborhood. On the premises are excellent sheds and fences, a good brick office; also, brick stable, room for four horses, and a good brick house. Good reasons given for selling out. Inquire corner of 29th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

PARTNER WANTED—In a manufactory already established, to receive and sell the goods, and make advances to the amount of $5,000. Address Box No. 2,724 Post-Office.

LETTERS PATENT—Just issued, for a very useful invention, applicable to all parts of the country, pertaining to household furniture; by its use life and property are saved. A controlling interest is for sale. Address Box No. 2,776 Post-Office, with address.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the corps will be held at headquarters, No. 23 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of A. W. JONES, Lieut.-Col. Gen'l.

TO [illegible].—The book and fixtures of a [illegible] opportunity. The store to let. Apply at No. 59 Canal-st.

TEAS AND COFFEES.—When you visit [illegible] ... You will get a better article of a standard kind than can be obtained elsewhere. Try it—first tea store from the corner of Vesey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL,

DEPICTING A NEW PHASE OF AMERICAN LIFE.

Will be published on Saturday, March 8,

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS:

A WAYSIDE GLIMPSE OF AMERICAN LIFE.

BY WALTER MARCH.

"The scene of this story is laid in Detroit, commencing at that period when it was an antiquated, picturesque French town, its inhabitants mostly composed of French settlers, fur traders, Indians, half-breeds—the few Americans consisting of the officers of the Government, and those of the military, with their families and dependents. The progress of the story, however, brings us down to the transition of the town from its ancient aspect into a modern, smart, thriving American city. The scenes of the story are exceedingly fresh, and its interest quite absorbing. Its picturesque descriptions, its odd characters, marked by broad and humorous individualities, its new and novel incidents, and the really very superior merit which it manifests in its style and treatment, combine to afford us a delightful picture of a phase of American life but little known. All who read the work, we are assured, will find a profound pleasure in its perusal, and, for a good book and a fresh book, we heartily recommend it."

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16	The Young Orator.	35	The Battle of Windsor.
17	Wild Oats.	36	The Shoepacs.
18	The Jumpers.		
19	A Denouement.		

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This much talked of, and anxiously looked for, story has just made its appearance in one large and very handsomely issued bound volume. We pronounce it the best work Mrs. S. has yet written. Mrs. Southworth's books are among the few that the public will have and read. The demand for this volume will probably be greater than that for any of her previous efforts, from the fact that it has not previously appeared in print in any other form. The scene of the story is at the Southwest, and the characters are drawn with seemingly great truthfulness to nature, and to the peculiarities of the people in that region.

From the Philadelphia Dispatch.

Her stories are always capital, well considered in the arrangements of the plots, neat, life like in the description of incidents, and they exert withal a fascination over the reader which few persons care to resist. Carried along by the ardor of the story, their feelings become involved, and they cannot lay the book down. "India" is a warm story of life in the Southwest, in which there is a plentiful degree of dialogue, passion and action. It is the best of the series of novels, which Mrs. S. has written.

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If you ask me "how in thunder"
Franklin Pierce so well succeeded
In embroiling our relations
With the foreign Courts of Europe?
I would answer, I would tell you:
Read "Our Cousin Smooth's Confessions;"
Read our Cousin's strange adventures,
By Tim. Templeton indited!
Smooth it was who "did the business;"
And 'tis Smooth alone can tell you.
He it was who, sent by Franklin Pierce,
Controlled our foreign Envoys;
Had control of Soulé, Sanders,
John O'Sullivan, Buchanan,
Dudley Mann and Daniel Sickles.
He had been behind the curtain,
And can tell who "pays the piper,"
When the diplomatic puppets
Dance to Marcy's sombre music!
He, a shrewd and cute Cape-Codder,
Fresh from Franklin's Kitchen Councils;
Fresh from Marcy's Kozta letter,
And from Jeff's designs on Cuba;
Fresh from Guthrie's "dwindling surplus,"
And the "soil-soup" cooked by Forney;
Fresh from "universal Buncombe,"
Went to Europe and succeeded
In assembling that "Convention
At Ostend," which so bewildered
All the diplomatic fogies
Of France, Austria and England.
He has been behind the curtain,
Knows the ropes, and can explain them.
If you wish to reap instruction,
Fun and frolic, manly doctrine,
And an exposé of humbug,
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By Tim. Templeton indited.

THE ADVENTURES OF MY COUSIN SMOOTH.

BY TIMOTHY TEMPLETON.

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THE POST-BIBLICAL

HISTORY OF THE JEWS,

From the close of the Old Testament, about the year 420 B. C. E., to the destruction of the Second Temple, in the 70th year of the Christian Era.

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Rabbi Preacher at the Synagogue, Greene-st., New-York.

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No STUDENT OF HISTORY but will desire to read a well authenticated detail of the life of that nation, whose sufferings and wrongs give added interest to so many scenes in the great drama of human existence, while to the general reader it presents thrilling scenes and striking incidents, detailed in language worthy of the subject.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

INDIA.

Will be published and for sale by all booksellers, on Saturday, March 8.

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No. 167 Broadway,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

No. 14,

ISSUED MARCH 8, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS:

Portraits of Fillmore and Donelson—American candidates for President and Vice-President.

Grand Musical Festival in Boston Music Hall, in honor of Beethoven.

Statue of Beethoven, by Crawford.

General Walker's Head-quarters, City of Granada.

Interior of Gen. Walker's Head-quarters—"Reception of Visitors."

Portrait of Skenandoah, the old Oneida Chief.

Ratification meeting at the Tabernacle, New-York City.

Scenes in Kansas—Our Correspondent enters Kansas—"A Border Ruffian of the blackest dye."

Steven's War Battery, for the defence of New-York Harbor.—A full-page engraving.

Railroad Depôt, Washington City, D. C.

Uniforms of French Soldiers in the Crimea.

Don Manuel Montt, President of Chili.

French Expedition to Dianamba—Senegal, Africa—Three Splendid Views.

Kinburn Fort at the mouth of the Dnieper, Russia.

Three Views in Algeria—Capture of Coraira, and 15 other engravings.

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Continuation of the thrilling Romance, "The Last of His Race."

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NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz. 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz, 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube, 50 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Bunge, 25 cts. "Louisa Pyne Polka," 50 cts. "Schottisch," by Baker, 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook, 25 cts. The set $2, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 343 Broadway.

1856.—NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS will find the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*, a most attractive and salable publication. We have reduced the price (having received a further large supply) to 25 cents retail. Trade price, 20 cents. Send $1, and we will forward five copies, or larger quantities in same proportion. C. MOKEE, Manager Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to the spacious store Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 98 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

REMOVAL.—MASON BROTHERS have removed from No. 23 Park-row to Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Professor METCALFE. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers of this Society, and Delegates to the American Medical Association.

BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D., President.

HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 6.

A REPETITION—Of the First Anniversary of the Sunday School, belonging to the South Third-st. Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, will take place on FRIDAY EVENING. The exercises will be very interesting. They will consist of Addresses, Dialogues, Recitations, Poems, Eulogies, Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, &c., &c. The doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock, and the Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Tickets 12½ cents. No half-price.

PROF. EDM. ANSTRADE'S FIRST LECTURE—Introductory to his classes in singing, by the simplified and wonder-working French method, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon class will be formed for one hundred subscribers.

BARKER AND THE BIBLE AGAIN.—A CHALLENGE TO THE CLERGY.—JOSEPH BARKER will lecture THIS EVENING, March 7, in the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Substitute for the Bible*. Admission 12½ cents. Mr. BARKER invites discussion.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM.—Rev. W. H. WILBURN will deliver his last lecture, before going South, in the First-st. M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7. Subject—*Woman in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Preaching*. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board; house first class and easy of access. Terms moderate. N. B.—Day boarders accommodated. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 219 5th-av., near 11st-st.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bedroom, also rooms suitable for single gentlemen, to rent, at No. 112 Ninth-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, of domestic habits, with one child, want permanent board, with parlor and bedroom, in a location convenient to Fulton-st. Ferry, in Brooklyn. Address, with location, at this office, NEW-ENGLAND.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in some private family down town. Best of reference given and required. Address *Commercial Register*, No. 140 Fulton-st., stating terms, &c.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, up town. Partial only for the gentleman. Terms $8 per week. Address X. Box No. 4,141 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With furnished rooms, in a first-class house, having all modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife; a private family with no other boarders would be preferred, location convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address W. E. box No. 366 Post-Office. None but private families need apply.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home could be enjoyed; would furnish their own rooms. Address, HOME, Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a genteel house, for a gentleman, his wife, child and servant. Location must be between 5th and 6th avs., and in 22d or 23d-sts. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,948 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A private family having a large well furnished room with large closet, would take one or two single gentlemen. The house is supplied with baths, gas, pleasantly located near the City Hall. None need apply but with real name and place of business. Address E. GORDON, Office of *Daily Times*.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a [illegible] private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name) S. A. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman occupying one of the most delightful country residences within an hour's ride of the City of New-York, having more room than he requires, would be willing to accommodate one family of four or five persons, with suitable rooms and board for six months from May 1, provided they would pay liberally for the same. This is an opportunity for a gentleman of wealth, looking for comfort and luxury rather than economy, seldom met with. Address, name, &c., H. B. W., Box No. 503 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN—Wishing a quiet home, can find a large nicely furnished parlor on first floor of a comfortable house, with grate, gas and bath, owned by the occupant, near 6th-av. cars. Stages pass the door below Bleecker-st. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. BREWSTER, *Times* office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SAUGATUCK HOTEL—Situated in a beautiful grove on the bank of Saugatuck River, forty-six miles from New-York, and two minutes' walk from Westport depot, presents good inducements to those desiring private Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing, at a few rods distant from the house. For full particulars circulars will be sent. Address WM. A. HILL, at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, fronting on the second floor, to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements, near the 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 148 11th-st. References exchanged. Stages and cars every few minutes.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 100 Amos-st., near 4th.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.

ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.

At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes silk, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-st., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES—A large assortment of new and original designs all of our own manufacture, will be found at our new warerooms No. 445 Broadway.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

BARTHOLOMEW'S ASSIGNMENT.

THE GREAT MOURNING SALE

WILL CONTINUE TEN DAYS LONGER.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Immense sacrifice in Mourning goods. Extraordinary inducements. The last chance.

The entire stock of Mourning goods purchased by the subscriber of the assignee of C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, at an enormous discount for cash, to be closed out in ten days, without regard to original cost. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, imported expressly for this house before the assignment, are arriving by every steamer, and will be sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION from their value.

200 pieces Mourning Ginghams, best quality, at 1s.

300 pieces Mourning French Prints, best quality, at 1s.

500 pieces Mourning Poulard Silks.

50 pieces Tamartine, a new article.

50 pieces Crape Marets.

50 pieces Barathea Silks.

50 pieces Gros Grain Silks.

50 pieces Gros de Rhine Silks.

A large lot Embroideries at 25 per cent. reduction, together with a general assortment of Mourning goods, all of which will be sacrificed.

W. JACKSON, successor to

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 551 Broadway,

between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan.

REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.

THE SACRIFICE COMPLETE!

REMSEN & DINGEE,

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR 14TH-ST.,

AS A LAST RESORT

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,

Will offer for a few days:

Rich Broche Shawls, worth $25, at $10.

Rich Stella Shawls, worth $12, at $5.

Rich Wool Shawls, worth $7, at $3.

Rich Plaid Silks, worth $1 50, at 6s.

Rich French Merinos, worth $1 50 at 6s.

Pure Irish Linens, worth 60c. and 70c., at 31c.

Marseilles Quilts, worth $5, at $2.

DOMESTIC COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and other

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

In every variety,

REDUCED TO THE SAME STANDARD.

Never, in the history of any similar

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

has there been such reckless and indiscriminate sacrifice made to dispose of goods, as in the present case.

Housekeepers and others will make a note of it, and call at once.

REMSEN & DINGEE,

BROWN STONE STORE,

Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

WET SILKS! WET LINENS!!

WET GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A. G. COLBY, No. 369 Grand-st.,

HAVE YET RARE BARGAINS

IN

RICH SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOES,
MUSLIN DELAINES,
PURE IRISH LINENS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY.

Warranted free from stain or blemish at one-half the original cost.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 132 BROADWAY,

Have in store, and are daily receiving, from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of

FANCY SILK GOODS,

Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS.

Every variety of

TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

SPRING VARIETIES—1856.

On and after Monday, March 3,

LORD & TAYLOR

will offer a very extensive and elegant assortment of

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

selected with much care expressly for their Spring sales, and to be disposed of at a

REMARKABLY SMALL ADVANCE.

Particular attention is directed to

20 cases high lustre REAL INDIA CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS, (just opened,) being the newest and choicest Spring styles. About 25,000 yards at from 50 to 75 cents per yard.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,

Nos. 12 Cortlandt and 11 Dey sts.

Have now in store and daily receiving their

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

CHOICE DRESS GOODS,

With a large stock of

HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS and DOMESTIC COTTONS AND WOOLENS;

Also, a fine stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Made in the best manner, and got up with reference to the City and near-by trade.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.

The subscriber has just opened his new styles of

SPRING MANTILLAS.

The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.

Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms.

E. S. MILLS,

Nos. 96 and 98 Chambers-st.

FIRE SUITS—FIRE SUITS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

A large assortment of drab and blue Kersey beaver constantly on hand.

Samples of their fire coats and pants can be seen at their stores.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.:

"RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,

No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of Oil-Cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.

G. S. WILLIAMS & CO. WILL OPEN

2 cases rich Plaid Silks, at 6s,

1 case Cheue Silks, at 8s,

2 cases Black Silks, at 8s,

THIS DAY, at No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six cord white thread, from JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont loose twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 57 Liberty-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes, and qualities, at the lowest price, the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope manufacturers, 134 William st., N. Y.

WILLIAM HYDE, INSURANCE AND NOTE BROKER, at Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.'s, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, near Wall-st., New-York. Fire and Life Insurance effected in good Companies, at the best rates. The entire Fire Insurance of Business Houses attended to promptly, without any expense to them. Fire Insurance in thirty Companies, with a Capital of Eight Millions of Dollars and a large Surplus. Life Insurance in four Companies, with Capital and Assets of Six Millions of Dollars. Business paper negotiated. Money procured on collaterals of Stocks, Bonds, &c. Particular attention paid to orders out of the City. Will call on you when requested.

REFERENCES to Houses in various branches of business: Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co.; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Chambers & Heiser; Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; [illegible] Sheffield & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Ralph Mead & Co.; Hanford & Brother; T. Tileston & Co.; [illegible] Abernethy, Collins & Co.; C. W. & A. T. Moore & Co.; A. & A. G. Trask; Samuel Roosevelt, Also, Bank of America; Rufus L. Lord, Esq.

Direct letters "Care of Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co."

[illegible]—No. 371 Broadway.—F. J. FORBES, late Librarian of the New-York Society Library for many years, [illegible] to the public ... [illegible] ... books, selecting and arranging libraries, private or public, of furnishing information in literary and scientific subjects.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

PIANO-FORTE [illegible]

On SATURDAY [illegible] ... DODWORTH'S [illegible]

For particulars see [illegible] ... the Daily Papers of SATURDAY [illegible] ... day, an irrevocably announced.

GRAND CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS, THIS EVENING.—First appearance of the [illegible] ... SETTI, assisted by Signora DE PERNAN[illegible], Signor HO[illegible], the favorite baritone, and [illegible] ... GOTTSCHALK.

Trio, Belisario. Signora de Pernan[illegible] ...

Romanza, Rigoletto [illegible] ...

Duet, Favorita [illegible] ...

Duet, Trovatore [illegible] ...

Souvenir de Andalusia [illegible] ...

Trio, Attila. Signora de Pernan[illegible] ...

Duet, Lucia [illegible] ...

Aria, Favorita [illegible] ...

Cavatina, Attila [illegible] ...

Tarrantella (Rossini) [illegible] ...

Banjo (American Sketch) [illegible] ...

Trio, Ernani. Signora de Pernan[illegible] ...

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at [illegible]. Ladies 50 cents. To be obtained at the principal Music Stores.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY.—MONDAY EVENING, March 3, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.—First night of the new piece entitled

THE COURT OF IOE-BURG,

(A la Pose-a-Pun-Tum)

OR, A DREAM OF KANE'S POLAR SEA.

Fernando [illegible] ...

Therefore the streets with ice [illegible] ...

Preceding the [illegible]

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Notice.—Holders of PERHAM'S GIFT Tickets must present them before Saturday, March 8, or they will not be admitted.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL AT THE TABERNACLE.

AN AMERICAN PILGRIM IN SEARCH

OF

AN ALIEN'S BIRTH PLACE.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH respectfully informs the public of New-York that he will give an Oration and Concert at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1856, in the following order:

1—An "American Air." 2—Piano Forte Solo, "Bohemian Romance," arranged by Liszt, executed by August Gockel. 3—"Grand Fantasie on the return to Hapsburg[illegible]," by Hermann, executed by Paul Julien. 4—"Oration by Stephen H. Branch." Theme: "American and European Pilgrimage in Search of an Alien's Birthplace." 5—"Pulchinello, a grand caprice [illegible]," composed and executed by August Gockel, by particular desire. 6—"The Witches' Dance," composed by Paganini, executed by Paul Julien. 7—"Hail Columbia."

Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at HALL & SONS, corner Park-place and Broadway.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The greatest discovery ever made, is now on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs. This machine was manufactured in New-Haven, and is the invention of Mr. E. P. WIL[illegible], by whom it was successfully exhibited in that place; and agreeably to public opinion, and the common experience with, it is beyond a doubt the greatest curiosity and the most successful attempt at a self-acting machine ever made, in this or any other country. Why it is not a bona-fide perpetual motion, it is left for the curious on that subject to determine. Call and see it, and our word for it, you will not regret the trouble. Hours of Exhibition, from 9 to 1, 3 to 6, and from 7 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. Tickets 50 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1856.

THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,

Mlle. THERESE ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.

Lehmann's Grand Spectacle [illegible]

THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.

To commence with Jerome's Comicalities, entitled

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

After which a brilliant, beautiful Ballet Divertissement, entitled

TERPSICHORE, OR THE FETE OF THE MUSES.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.—FRIDAY—Shakespeare's Comedy and a grand Revival of A WINTER'S TALE.

With its splendid scenery and costumes, and a [illegible] ... Mr. Burton, Mr. H. Perry, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Moore, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss E. Thomas, Mrs. Hughes, &c.

And Comic Farce of

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS,

In which Mr. Burton will appear.

TO-MORROW—GEIST TO THE [illegible] ... Farces.

On MONDAY—FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 7, 1856, will be presented, the Comedy entitled

THE GAME OF LIFE.

[illegible] ... Wallack [illegible] ... Mr. Lester [illegible] ... Mr. Brougham [illegible] ... Mrs. Hoey [illegible] ...

After which, the Farce of

THE ENVOY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; [illegible] ... commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 7, [illegible] ... with the Comedy of

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.

Sir Gervase Rokewood [illegible] ... Ruth Ravenscar [illegible] ... Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with

[illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, [illegible] ... 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 7, will be acted [illegible]

[illegible]

Herne, the Hunter [illegible] ...

Henry VIII., King of England [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

Duke of Suffolk [illegible] ...

Mabel Lynwood, daughter of [illegible] ...

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 7, will be presented A [illegible] ... new Indian Drama, entitled

SILVER KNIFE.

Jonathan Ploughboy, a Yankee [illegible] ... G. [illegible] Fox.

Madeleine Leroy [illegible] ...

To be followed by

ASPHODEL.

To conclude with

TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Friday,) March 7, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, first time of UNCLE SAM and THE [illegible] ... ERS' HOLIDAY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Drama of THE COUNTRY SQUIRE and the farce of [illegible]. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 12 and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

A MUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—"The satisfaction that I bought a book and a gold watch at No. 260 Bowery, for only $1, [illegible] ..."

"This certifies that I bought a book and a gold watch at No. 260 Bowery, for only $1. [illegible] WALKER, Nos. 14 and 16 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway."

Many others have done, and will many do so with. Something valuable goes with every book, and is always delivered as soon as the book is paid. We have a list of many persons who have bought gold watches and diamonds with a good book, for only $1. FRANKLIN BOOK COMPANY. See sign of Red Flag.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS.—[illegible] ... Saturday [illegible] ... BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS [illegible] ... before SATURDAY NEXT [illegible] ... will be received.

[illegible]

J. PERHAM.

New-York, March 4, 1856.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—J. E. BROWN will give his next reading in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, when he will give selections from *Hiawatha*, [illegible] ... Venice, &c. Also, at Trainor's Academy, Williamsburg, SATURDAY EVENING, 8th, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Broadway Athenæum, No. [illegible] Broadway. Doors open at 7 [illegible] ... Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS at 2½, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & W. HEINE. Call and see them.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This immense building contains various objects of interest—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides various inventions in the machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—We warrant these articles advertised by us to be the true and genuine white variety of the famous Chinese Potato (Imperial Rice). The roots [illegible] ... from the parties mainly instrumental in [illegible] ... dissemination [illegible] ... through France and England, can be relied on with the utmost confidence.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A limited quantity of fresh [illegible] seed in excellent order; price $6 per lb. Also a few copies of *Le Bon Jardinier* for 1856, price $2.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received, by the late [illegible] direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano (which is the best ever imported since that celebrated [illegible] ...). [illegible] ... Guano is offered to farmers [illegible] ... in bulk [illegible] ... Samples and analysis [illegible] ... sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is limited, early application will be necessary. Price $45 per ton of 2,000 pounds. [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand [illegible] ...

ICHABOE GUANO, (for lawn [illegible],)

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

BONE-DUST. For sale by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, AMBROTYPISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—[illegible] ... for sale [illegible] ... collodion, [illegible] ... chloride gold, [illegible] ... hypo sulph. soda, [illegible] ... and a full assortment of pure chemicals, domestic and foreign.

[illegible] BROTHERS, No. [illegible] William-st.

[illegible] South Carolina College.
[illegible] Lives Lost.
Correspondence of the [illegible] Commercial.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 18, 1856.—A tremendous [illegible] prevails in Columbia. Last night about 8 o'clock, some of the students of the [illegible] College were walking around the [illegible] it is supposed. [illegible] walking down Richardson-street, [illegible] in front of the guard-house, one [illegible] the name of the Chief of the Police, [illegible] they intended murdering that night. This [illegible] hearing considerable noise in the street, [illegible] proceeded to the spot to arrest the parties disturbing [illegible]. One of them pretended to be almost [illegible]. The officer commanded the peace, [illegible] in the meantime on the shoulder of the intoxicated person, and as he did this, one of [illegible] punched him in the abdomen with his [illegible]; the policeman, thinking he had been stabbed, [illegible] struck the student with his bludgeon, [illegible] dreadfully.

This being done, he commanded his fellow-policemen to assist in conveying him to the guard-house. As soon as he was lodged there the cry of "College" [illegible] by the students, and in less than two [illegible] 150 students were present, all armed with pistols, bowie-knives, swords, bludgeons, and clubs, [illegible] rushed to the guard-house, crying, "out! out!" [illegible] all the doors and windows into fragments, they rushed in upon the Chief, each student giving him a wound with knife, bludgeon, or sword, [illegible] threw him out of the second-story window [illegible]. The alarm bell was then rung to call the citizens together, but too late to be of any service to the Police. This morning, about 10 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung again. On arriving at the guard-house I found the students and citizens "going in heavens" with pistols, swords and bowie-knives. Several of the students were carried to their various homes, dreadfully cut and [illegible].

The students had sworn to kill the policeman, and they broke into the guard-house, where he had been put for safety, and pulled him out in front of it, where they were each giving him a blow with their [illegible], and some of them cutting him with bowie knives. The few citizens that were present rushed upon them, and they had a dreadful muss. The [illegible] bell was again rung to summon the military companies, and in a short time five military companies were present, including the artillery, clearing the side walk.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.—The military are now stationed around the guard-house and jail, prepared to give the students a warm reception. The students have made several threats to-night, and the military will be kept under arms, I think, several days. The Mayor says they shall not disperse till peace is declared. The students say they will not submit to any peace proposals till they have murdered BURNS, the Chief of the Police.

One of the students died this afternoon, and others are expected to die to-night. BURNS, I understand, died to-night. Three of the police have been murdered by these ruffians since my arrival here.

It is so late that I cannot give you the full details of this exciting affair.

THURSDAY, 20.—The students have dispatched one of their number to Charleston for the purpose of purchasing ammunition, finding the citizens of this place will not sell to them. They have also procured rifles from a neighboring town, under false pretences, and were moulding bullets last night and all to-day. The Mayor having secured the key of their armory on Tuesday, they sent a messenger to him this morning, stating that if he did not give up the key they would break open the armory. He refused to do so, and they broke it open and procured the weapons therein.

FRIDAY, 21.—The Governor went to the campus this morning and demanded the arms from the students, telling them if they did not surrender he would fire upon them. This being done, they gave up their arms.

There was a College meeting held to-day, and some of the students were expelled. I do not think the matter will end here. The newspapers have said nothing about this late affair, as they fear the students will be down upon them with "sharp sticks."

Deliberate Murder of an Editor.

Mr. CHARLES S. LOUNSBURY, Editor and Proprietor of the Chronicle, published at Kosciusko, Miss., was murdered at that place on the night of the 26th ult., by a young man named RICHARD W. PAYNE, who escaped the officers of justice. He is thus described:

"About five feet five or six inches high, twenty-three years of age, square built, and weighs between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His hair is of a dark yellow color, his eyes of a grayish blue, his front teeth rather wider than common and slightly separated from another, [illegible] hands and feet small, his complexion of a sallow white; quick spoken in conversation, but not loud; very genteel in his dress and manners; stands very erect; has a scar just below his left temple, about an inch and a quarter long, ranging from his eye-brow to his ear."

The Chronicle gives the particulars of the murder, as follows:

"About 18 months since PAYNE undertook to belittle and run over LOUNSBURY, and for that purpose sought a quarrel with him, in which he nearly lost his life, LOUNSBURY inflicting a severe and dangerous wound with a dirk-knife over his left eye, and for which he was indicted, stood his trial, and came clear in the Circuit Court of this country. Being foiled in this attempt, PAYNE's vicious mind could ill bear the reproof, but seemed to be whet with a keener thirst for revenge. On Tuesday last he came to town, gun in hand, and his saddlebags well packed, ready for an emergency. He took a stand in the evening near the Kosciusko Hotel, and lay in waiting for LOUNSBURY to go to supper. LOUNSBURY, who has been sick for the last five or six weeks, and confined to his room until a few days past, was just able to crawl about, and started from the office between dusk and dark for the hotel, when, just as he was going up the steps, PAYNE discharged a double-barreled gun at him, loaded with mixed shot, from small squirrel shot to turkey shot, hitting him with 73 on the right side, ranging from the hip up to the shoulder, and then mounted his horse and made off with all speed to parts unknown. LOUNSBURY lived after being shot about 25 or 30 minutes. He was a peaceable, well-disposed, law-abiding citizen, attending to his own business and never intermeddling with that of others; such a one as would do credit to any community."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, March 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

CEMENT—Hudson River is in good demand at $1 20@$1 25 ₽ bbl.

COFFEE—Pending the public sale of Rio announced for to-morrow, (Friday,) the market is devoid of animation, but is very firm. The report of the auction sale of Java in our last should have read, 500 pkgs. only, out of an invoice, at 14¾c. ₽ lb., the bulk of the offering having been withdrawn, the bidding being unsatisfactory to owners. These now claim 15c. ₽ lb. for what prime Java they have to dispose of,—being all that remains in first hands.

COTTON—The demand is more animated, but at reduced rates—the sales reported since our last comprising nearly 3,000 bales, on a basis of 10¾c. for middling uplands, and 10½c. for do. Gulfs ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands continues pretty active and buoyant, with sales reported since our last of about 6,900 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible] State	$7 00 @ 7 06¼
Straight State	7 06¼@ 7 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 18¾@ 7 50
[illegible] Western	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 12½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 25 @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50 @ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 50 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 62½@10 75

Canadian is unaltered, sales having been made of 300 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 50 ₽ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 2,300 bbls. Inferior Mixed to Extra at $8@$10 25 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4@$5 25 for fine and Superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 75@$2 12½ ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and held very firmly, but is not active. The sales since our last do not exceed 4,000 bushels, chiefly Southern Red, at $1 65@$1 70 ₽ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 12, but is held at $1 15 ₽ bushel. It is not so plenty. Barley is unchanged. Oats are dull and obtainable at 42@44c. for Western; 38c.@41c. for State, and 34c.@38c. for Jersey, ₽ bushel. Corn is less freely offered and with a livelier inquiry it closes higher. The sales since our last amount to about 20,000 bushels, at from 63c.@71c. for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, with mixed Southern, ₽ bushel.

HOPS—About 80 bales have been disposed of since our last at 8c.@10c. ₽ lb.

IRON—Is unchanged in demand and value.

MOLASSES—We have to report sales of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@41c. ₽ gal.

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is still inactive and tending downward, [illegible] since our last, of only about [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for Mess; and [illegible] for Prime ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at [illegible]. Cut Meats rule about the same, [illegible]. Bacon is dull and heavy [illegible]. Lard is unchanged, the sales including [illegible]. Beef continues to favor buyers—being abundant [illegible]. The sales since our last consist of only 250 bbls., at $8 50@$9 25 for Country Prime, [illegible] Mess, and $11@$12 50 for repacked [illegible]. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$20 ₽ bbl. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand, with [illegible] at prices ranging from $15@$16 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 18c.@[illegible] for Common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for [illegible] and choice do. ₽ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and [illegible] at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Rules dull and nominal at from $3 75@$4 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is gaining vigor. The demand [illegible] and, with moderate supplies, owners are obtaining [illegible] prices.

WHISKY—There have been 570 bbls. Ohio and Prison [illegible] at 29c.@29½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] For Liverpool the [illegible] Cotton at [illegible] ₽ lb.; Flour [illegible]; Grain [illegible] ₽ bush.; [illegible] Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d. [illegible] For other foreign ports [illegible] nothing new.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—If procured [illegible] an English basement brick house, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, [illegible] one year built, [illegible] with hot and cold water, bath, [illegible] hot air heater [illegible]. The house is first-class in good neighborhood, on high ground, one block from Fulton-av. cars or Atlantic-st. The present owner out of the State, but is here for one week to show the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M., or for further particulars or an interview, can be found at No. 34 Murray-st., 3d floor, between 12 and 1, every day for one week.
JOSEPH E. WILKINSON.
P. S.—Would exchange for similar property in Jersey City.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—A fine house with convenient outbuildings and some ten acres of excellent land therewith, excellent fruit and delightful shades, with all the conveniences of comfortable living, in the pleasant village of Manchester, Vt., on the line of the Western Vermont Railroad; 60 miles north of Troy, N. Y., and 30 miles south of Rutland, Vt. There is no purer air or more glorious mountains than here. It is a cherished Summer resort from the cities; the seat of Burr Seminary, one of the very best schools in New England. Taxes light and living (for the times) cheap. Inquire of the subscriber, at Burlington, Vt., or W. P. BLACK, Cashier, at Manchester.
DANIEL ROBERTS.

HOUSES FOR SALE—38TH-STREET.—Five three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 20 feet wide, just finished, with all the modern improvements, and now ready for occupancy, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
Also—The house and lease of lot No. 33 Clinton-place, with stable attached, west of and near 8th-av.
Also—A farm of 41 acres, in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with bricks, with five marble mantels and grates, arched parlors, front and rear piazzas, gas, water, &c.; lot 25x100; house 25x38, situate on the west side of Bedford-av., 240 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price $4,000. Also, two similar houses on the east side of Skillman-st., 160 feet north of Willoughby-av. and near the said Railroad. Price, $4,000 each. Terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the Skillman-st. premises, name on the door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The commodious and substantially-built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., *(one door from 4th-st.,)* has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable *residence. It will be sold or let on moderate terms.* Apply on the premises, or to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three-story and basement house and lot for sale, No. 40 Hammond-st., or to lease for a term of years, with the furniture. The house is three years old and was thoroughly overhauled last May; has all the modern improvements; the house is 21 by 56 feet deep, lot 21 by 90 feet; the furniture was entirely new last May, and of the very best and latest style. Terms made easy, if purchased. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A new two-story dwelling-house, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, sink-room, closets, &c. On the place is a new barn, well, garden, and plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. It is about ten minutes' ride from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Rent $250 per year. Possession given 1st of April. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two good dwelling houses and barn, and about six acres of good land, located upon the banks of Connecticut River, in Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn., within five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; boats pass four times a day. The place has a plenty of fruit and is near church and good schools, &c. Apply to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th-st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 5 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to
HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 456 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 4-story, high basement, brown-stone front house, No. 75 East 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. House 19 feet 4 inches front by 50 feet deep. Lot 19 feet 4 inches by 98¾ feet; also, a gore lot adjoining the above, and laid out in garden. The whole will be sold for $14,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to STERLING SMITH, No. 271 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story brick house with modern improvements on 23d-st., good location, price $8,000. Also, one on West 29th-st., $5,500. Also, one on East 20th-st., $8,500. One on East 26th-st., $6,500. A number at $7,000. Also at $8,000 and $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 219 4th-av.
8 to 10 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large mansion (furnished) on one of the highest hills on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view; also, a large cottage containing fourteen bedrooms, two parlors, dining and bathing rooms. Good security wanted for the lease. Inquire of Mrs. GRYMES, on the premises, or of Mr. AARON HOFFMANN, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story tenant house, situated No. 213 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., finished in good style, with marble mantels, Croton water, &c.; store on first floor; terms easy. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M., or at No. 124 East 41st-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A new house, corner Wooster and Franklin sts., of twelve rooms, pleasantly and conveniently located, and a desirable residence, will be sold on very easy terms or rented low. Inquire of S. G. SOUTHMAYD, No. 377 West-st., or of WM. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story English basement houses, Nos. 89½ and 91 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The houses are 35 feet deep, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st.; or, No. 164 West 21st-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—An English basement, brown-stone front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, supplied with furnace, speaking tubes, baths, gas, and hot and cold water to fourth story. Lot 19x101; house 19x50. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent $900. Apply to JOSEPH LOVELL, No. 5 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new and elegant three-story brick house No. 129 East 16th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 136 East 18th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class English basement three-story house, No. 329 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements and was finished for the owner's use; is now in perfect order; has one of Chilson's furnaces, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, or at No. 334 Washington-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good three-story brick house, with nice basement and cellar, and all modern improvements; lot 21 by 92, house 21 by 50, No. 173 East 19th-st.; pleasant neighborhood, &c. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. M. EDNEY, 56 John-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story cottage house and full lot, No. 180 South 2d-st., pleasantly situated, with grape vines and shrubbery. Apply on the premises. Also, a vacant lot in South 5th near 12th-st. Apply as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Two 3-story and basement, with good under cellar, pleasantly situated in Hudson-place, 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to CHARLES T. PERRY, Otto Cottage, Hoboken.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 2d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 166 East 28d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two handsome houses in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side. Nos. 13 and 17; three stories, basement and counter cellar, high stoops, with all the modern improvements; built in best manner. Inquire at No. 15.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, in watch-maker's store, No. 166 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 314 Delancey-st., about 25 by 100 feet. Price $3,700. Terms favorable. Apply to IRVING PARMELEE & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GLENN PARK—Township of Yonkers, a small country seat of one acre of ground, cottage, barn, fences, wells and out-houses and trees and shrubbery complete. Location healthy, elevated and picturesque, 17 miles from the City Hall, New-York, Harlem or New-Haven Railroads; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Furniture if required. Terms easy. J. COLEMAN HART, No. 107 Broadway. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT LOW PRICES.—Two three-story and basement first-class brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; one four-story English basement, first-class house, No. 229 West 35th-st.; one four-story store and dwelling, No. 449 3d-av.; eight tenement houses on 26th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to
JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS.—Two lots on Montague-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, 25x100 each; also 2 lots on Adelphi-st., between Lafayette and Greene avs., 25x100. This is an excellent opportunity for a reasonable party who will improve, as a loan can be had with the lots. Apply immediately to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCE.—A good three-story brick house and lot, with store, on the west side of 8th-av.—in good order, well located, and improving property. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, 35 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house, in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.
The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.
The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthfulness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to
GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depot at Fishkill Landing, containing about 16 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms, besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruit of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¼ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depot at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from Jersey City, on the Bergen point plank road, high ground, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country, water view, &c., easy of access, stages every hour—the property of Michael Vreeland—consisting of a 2-story dwelling, modern style, 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, with about 1½ acres of ground, well fenced and improved with fruit, &c. In consequence of the subscriber removing to the country the property will be offered at a bargain, if applied for soon. To view the premises, call on the subscriber on the premises, or JOSEPH E. WILKINSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MICHAEL VREELAND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two genteel houses at Roseville, N. J., (one with commodious stable,) and good gardens adjoining, will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. Distant about 15 minutes' walk from the Newark Railroad Station. The location is pleasant and healthy. For particulars, address J. M. L., Box No. 477 New-York Post-Office, or inquire of JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE FOR SALE—*Near the South Orange Depot.—A handsome* property on the ridge fronting the Orange Mountains; fourteen acres; air pure and healthy, and one of the most *desirable locations to be found. Everything in good order,* and will be sold a bargain. Terms easy. Address Box No. 256 Jersey City, or call at No. 46 Montgomery-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Scotch Plains, Essex County, New-Jersey, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and eight from Elizabeth City, (formerly Elizabethtown.) The Central Railroad of New Jersey passes along the rear of the farm, and the depot is near by. It consists of thirty acres of tillable land, with a good two-story house, barn and other buildings on the place. For particulars inquire of JOSEPH S. DARBY, near the premises, or of WM. H. CLEAVER, No. 26 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A two-story dwelling and store attached, together with a good barn, a good well of water and cistern. One acre of good garden soil with a variety of choice fruit. This is a very desirable place for business of any kind, being on a corner with five roads leading to it in West Haverstraw. It is three miles from the village of Warren, and three hours' sail to New-York by steamboats that ply daily to and from the City. Apply on the premises to J. CARSON, or to C. H. BAKER, No. 22 South-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., 24¾ feet front by 40 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from Elizabethtown, N. J., an elegant cottage, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 2½ stories high, out buildings, &c., 16 acres of land attached. For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. POWELL, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. B. COOLY, Elizabethport, N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depot. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 2d-st., New-York.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City property, 25 miles from New-York, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County. The land is in a high state of cultivation, free from rock, well fenced and thoroughly underdrained. On the premises are one large and two smaller dwellings, barns, stables, carriage and ice houses, three apple and one peach orchard, as well as a large variety of the smaller fruits. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat, in Newtown, of about 30 acres; Farm of 180 acres, near Hempstead, $50 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 20 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg, containing 85 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of E. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A country residence, situated at Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, one-half mile north from Rhinebeck Village, known as the estate of the late Jeoffry Champlain, and containing 110 acres of land. Upon the premises are a mansion house, cottage, carriage house, and buildings, useful and ornamental, all in perfect order and mostly new. The apple orchard has great celebrity. The farm is well watered, the soil is of the very best quality, and the scenery unsurpassed. Unless disposed of previously at private sale, this property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock M. Terms of sale easy. Price, $25,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., or to W. H. JUDSON, Rhinebeck.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—210 acres and a good 1½ story house with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage house, shed, granary and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood; an excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits; good well and cistern; fine prospect and healthy location; good gunning and fishing. Stock can also be had. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place.
A. J. BLECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

$6,000.—FARM OF 80 ACRES—Rich soil, all under high state of cultivation, large dwelling house, nearly new, containing 14 rooms; a store, thirty-five years established, out buildings, in good order, abundance of fruit, delightfully located within 35 miles of New-York, per railroad. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Building, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—AN ITALIAN VILLA.—eligibly situated on Broadway, (Albany Post-Road,) and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is 40 feet square, with two-story extension rear; and is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, bath, range and furnaces. On the grounds, which are large and ample, are carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and green-house. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at Compo Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the depot; consisting of about 60 acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for near a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woods, five building sites, commanding views for upwards of 40 miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly oaked, papered and painted; has all the modern improvements, superior furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. S. H., Box No. 262 Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, 3½ miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Jacksonville. On the place is a large and convenient house; in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is of superior quality, well watered and fenced. About 80 acres are in a good state of cultivation; the balance woodland. For particulars, inquire of R. J. WESTERVELT, on the premises, or CORWIN & CO., No. 208 Front-st., New-York.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four-story brown-stone fronts, high stoops, in a desirable location in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. RYERSON, or J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,600 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do., $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $5,000, No. 14 Lee-av., $4,000; Corners for Groceries, two Drug Stores, Cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $2,000. Cottages and houses to let.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—At Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from the depot, containing 12 rooms, with gas, bath-room, &c.; half an acre of garden, with choice fruit in great variety. A delightful suburban residence. Apply to W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., Commonwealth Buildings, 15 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Farms, Country Seats, Water-powers, Factories, Villa sites, houses and village lots for sale, to lease, exchange or to let, at the Special Agency for Real Estate in Westchester County, No. 387 Broadway, New-York. Brown's large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County, are kept for free inspection of citizens.
M. E. COUSENS & CO.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 375 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from [illegible] Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TWENTY-TWO LOTS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.—Situated on Patchen-av. and Jamaica plank road, between Fulton and Division avs., in the 18th Ward, City of Brooklyn. On the premises there is a cottage house, a well of excellent water, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery in great abundance. The situation of this property is such as will cause it to rise rapidly in value. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, thirteen rooms, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Beebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—An English basement house and lot in 19th-st., No. 125; said house is 16 feet 8 inches front, by 35 feet deep, and 4 stories high and basement; lot half of the block; containing all modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 167 5th-av.

FOR SALE—Near 4th-av., in a good neighborhood where property is rising in value, a well built, almost new house, with gas fixtures, carpets, &c. Price $12,000, of which two-thirds may remain. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 10 to 15 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to E. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—In the town of New-Rochelle, (one mile from Depot,) consisting of about ten acres, elevated and good view, stocked with choice fruit of all kinds, well adapted for a gentleman's country residence. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 342 New-York Post-Office.

FARM FOR SALE IN MONMOUTH CO., N. J.—Of 110 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, containing good buildings; 10 or 12 acres of marl, 1 acre of strawberries, 100 grapevines and fruit of all kinds, in a good neighborhood, near Freehold. Inquire of A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., front room No. 10.

TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH ST. LOTS—At private sale; 23 lots lying together, 8 of which are on 10th-av., 14 on 123d, and 4 on 124th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Of a strictly first-class boarding-house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $2,000 per year. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

SLOOP MISSOURI FOR SALE.—75 tons, light draft of water, and in good order. Can be seen at Newark. Inquire of HENRY W. SMITH, No. 35 New-st., Newark.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Stores Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., also a fine basement corner of Hudson and Leroy sts., also the store No. 581 Broadway, also the houses and stores Nos. 146, 148 and 150 8th-av., also the house No. 13 Cornelia-st., the houses in Broadway near the corner of 26th st. For sale, the brown-stone front house in 30th-st., the first one from the East River, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 20 Chambers-st., front basement, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The large and commodious house No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, in excellent order, and with all recent improvements. It has been occupied for several years by a physician in large practice, and, having a good office, is especially suitable for such a residence.
Also, the three-story and attic house No. 45 Walker-st., near to Broadway. Apply to FREDERICK W. READ, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River-terrace, five minutes' walk to the ferry; have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern-built, well-finished, replete throughout with every convenience, gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. They front on a park, and command a fine view of the harbor. Apply at the office southeast corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—Rent $300.—A good house and eleven acres of land, only three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot in Rahway, N. J. The house has a large parlor and eight other rooms, large open garret and fine dry cellar. The garden has an abundance of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c. &c. The land is under a good state of cultivation. Apply to J. K. [illegible], No. 80 Nassau-st., or to W. MANN, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story house, No. 319 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It is supplied with gas throughout, range, hot and cold water bath, &c.; has a high basement and under cellar, and is well suited for the residence of a small genteel family. May be seen after 1 o'clock P. M. Apply to
J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—THE CHEAPEST RENTS IN THE CITY.—Four comfortable three-story brick houses, containing 12 rooms each, situated at the junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Persons desirous of escaping the large rents of down town property, will do well to apply soon to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four story house and store, No. 88 8th-av. This property is situated on the best of the up-town avenues for business; it is in the most desirable part of the street, immediately adjoining the New-York County Bank; it therefore offers particular facilities for a retail business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two first-class three-story high basement brick houses, Nos. 110 and 112 West 45th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway, with gas, water, &c. One four-story English basement and sub-cellar house, No. 229 West 35th-st., with the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 13 Canal-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class house, No. 55 Hammond-st., three rooms deep, inclosed with glass, under-cellar flagged, and with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Sewer through Hammond-st. It will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—In the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, two dwellings, pleasantly situated, and suitable for Summer residences. Apply to D. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn., or to V. MOTT, No. 61 Rutgers-slip.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, having gas throughout, and in good order, or the same will be sold on easy terms, by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 442 8th-av., and No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—Three first-class brick dwelling houses, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., 2 of them within one minute's walk of the ferry; also several other houses in various parts of the City. Inquire at the Hoboken Land Office.
W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two houses with all the modern improvements, just finished, Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st. Rent, $700. Also, two houses in the new row, Nos. 280 and 288 West 37th-st. Rent, $450. Both finished, gas, &c. Apply at No. 294 West 23d-st., before 10 or after 5 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.—54 houses, at rents from $450 to $3,000. Also, 29 furnished houses; rents from $1,000 to $3,000. Also, 19 houses, with furniture, for sale. Also, many in the country, to let and for sale. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 806 Broadway, near Grace Church.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN AT A MODERATE RENT.—Two two-story attic and basement brick houses in Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts. The houses are in good order. Apply to Mrs. HANNAH HURD, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 58 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat 3-story brick dwelling, No. 94 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements. Apply to
BRADY & SPRAGUE, No. 87 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A small 3-story house, pleasantly located in Grove, near Bleecker-st. Rent $450. Inquire at No. 269 Bleecker, corner of Grove-st. To be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The large dwelling, nearly 30 by 60, having 17 rooms, with range and bath, No. 109 Banks-st., suitable for a boarding-house or manufactory. Apply on the premises in the Office.

HOUSES TO LET—From the 1st of May, 1856, Three 3-story brick houses, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Allen-st. Inquire of ROBERT KNOX, cor 2d-av. and 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable dwelling-house No. 158 Crosby-st., for a private family. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Great Western Buildings, No. 31 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—Several suites of elegant apartments (unfurnished,) of four rooms each, with marble mantels, gas, &c., on Fulton-av., above the City Hall. Apply to WM. MACKEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 96 Fulton-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The second story of dwelling No. 228 West 18th-st., consisting of two large and two small rooms, with privilege of bath on same floor, in which is both hot and cold water. Terms moderate. Apply, after 1 o'clock, or to F. W. WITTEMORE, No. 90 Liberty-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In 4th-st., between Avenues C and D.—Basements, parlors and part of third floor. References required. For particulars inquire at No. 115 Cannon-st. Rent $300.

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 19 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., J. G. BYRD, No. 12 Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. 40 Spruce-st.

LARGE BANKING ROOM AND SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET—In the new marble front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. near Pine. The banking room has front, rear and centre light. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—For 18 months, or for sale the dwelling-house No. 90 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

TO BOOKSELLERS, HATTERS AND TAILORS.—The Broadway store, No. [illegible], in the Marble Building below Bleecker-st., is to let. It is 100 feet deep.

UPPER PART OF A THREE-STORY HOUSE—With a front yard, No. 307 West 24th-st., consisting of 4 or 5 rooms, with basement, including gas and bath-room.

TO LET—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the [illegible] Bank, No. 6 Chambers-st., suitable for an Insurance company, exchange brokers, [illegible] fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE.—A new building, four stories and basement, 70 feet front by 30 deep, brown-stone front, situated corner of 4th and South 7th sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) will be leased to a good tenant for a boarding-house or private family-hotel. The house is arranged with all the conveniences of a modern-built house, furnaces for heating, gas-fixtures, &c. This affords a desirable opportunity to commence a good business, as the house is situated in the pleasant part of the city, on high ground, and within 5 minutes' walk of four ferries. There is no other house of the kind in that section of the city, and a number of private families are now ready to take rooms. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM WALL, Esq., No. 320 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depot.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted to a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,500.
MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET.—Of the late BENJAMIN CHURCH, at Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad, about 3 acres of ground, house large and in fine order, beautifully situated fronting the green; in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Apply to W. R. PETERS, Esq., on the premises, or to
BENJAMIN CHURCH, No. 45 Pearl-st., New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large unfurnished cottage, containing 18 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c., situated on a hill 15 minutes' walk from the second landing. The proprietor will consent to take out part of the rent in board for himself and servant, if convenient. Good security required. Address
W. M. STAPLETON, Post-Office, Staten Island.

TO LET—Mechanic shop or salesroom No. 300 Broadway; has three lofts; usually, however, on the first floor. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from one to three o'clock, P. M.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—On Hudson-av., a few rods below Dr. Taylor's Church, in South Bergen, New-Jersey. A good line of stages pass the premises every 10 minutes, fare 6¼ cents. Rent $225 each. Inquire at No. 34 King-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—To good tenants, a 3-story and attic brick house, 20x46, on Concord-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn; also, a 2-story brick cottage on Clermont, near Myrtle-av., with 2¼ lots of land. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of Insurance Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 3 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

$350.—PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET.—Consisting of kitchen (with gas, range and wash tubs) servant's room, front parlor, dining-room, (with dumb waiter,) spare room and bedroom, with hot and cold water, wash stands, fine yard and cellar privilege, bath, &c.; to be rented to a small family; situated in 38th-st. Reference exchanged. Address S., Times Office.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plat of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 20 Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 28th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 74 Wall-st.

A LARGE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a workshop for jewelers, or other light manufacturing business; size 44 by 25 feet; rent low, on a three years' lease. Apply to WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & CO., No. 73 Spring-st., near Crosby.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—The handsome and commodious dwelling house, situated on Walnut Hills, in the village of Yonkers, will be rented from the 1st of May next. The grounds are extensive and well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and contain good barns, stables and all other necessary outbuildings. The views of the river are very fine, and the place in all respects a very desirable country residence. Apply to WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Yonkers.

TO LET OR LEASE—2d-av. [illegible], No. 145, (east side, near 18th-st.,) upon favorable terms. Water and gas are in the building. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., up stairs before Thursday next.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway. Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story store and building, No. 434 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby; the premises are in perfect order, and are well adapted for any business requiring manufacturing facilities, in connection with salesroom. Its position also affords the advantage of doing a Broadway business at one half of Broadway rents. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—No. 7 Bowery and No. 8 Division-st., in the conspicuous building at the head of Chatham-square, known as the Mechanics' Institute Building, a first-rate stand for business. Apply to
HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 30 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAURENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 28d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 112 Pearl-st., up stairs.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting new and rents low. Apply to
A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEADY STEAM-POWER—Large rooms well lighted, running through from Water to South sts. Apply at No. 409 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 148 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depot. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

SHOP ROOMS TO LET.—Large and well lighted shop rooms, with or without steam power. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular Daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number of pupils will have been enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.
WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASON,
WM. S. SEE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER—Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have been unavoidably obliged to postpone their departure to Europe for the present, and will, at the request of many friends, again resume their lessons on the violin, violoncello, piano and singing. For particulars, apply at SCHUBERTH'S Music Store, Broadway.

$5.—WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, guarantees to make elegant writers and practical book-keepers. His new method of hand-training removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling. Ladies and gentlemen who have failed to learn by other systems, are guaranteed to learn by this scientific method.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The subscriber will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen who desire to excel in the art of Penmanship. His rooms are pleasant and secluded. Apply at No. 362 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 6 West 38th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at BRIDGMAN & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Manufacturers, No. [illegible] near Centre Market.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES, Nos. [illegible] CANAL-ST. AND [illegible] WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital [illegible]
[illegible], President. W. P. [illegible], Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS [illegible]
STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Reserve of January, 1855	[illegible]
Balance from business of 1855	[illegible]
Amount of premiums received during the year	[illegible]
Amount of interest and discount	[illegible]
Amount of dividends	[illegible]
Balance [illegible] for dividend of 1855	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Claims by death	[illegible]
Expenses, taxes [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividend on Capital	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	[illegible]
Premium loans [illegible] per cent. interest	[illegible]
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand	[illegible]
City Bonds and Stocks	[illegible]
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	[illegible]

The Directors have, after appropriating a [illegible] fund of [illegible] declared a dividend of [illegible] the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1855, [illegible] holders thereof [illegible] for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. [illegible] Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN B. PAXTON,
EDWARD E. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES E. STEERS,
ANDREW FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.
And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.
[illegible], Secretary.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of an intention to associate and form an Insurance Company under and in conformity with the law of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 1, 1853, to make insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, by the name of THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the City of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 5, 1856.
Jacob Reese, Amos Robbins, [illegible]
[illegible]
Robert Schell.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $[illegible]. LOSSES PAID, $[illegible]. DIVIDENDS PAID, $[illegible]. THE SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY [illegible] distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS—At the St. Nicholas Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6½-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frames and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $300, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and are offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood Piano for $200.
A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $1 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.
JUDSON & [illegible],
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ORGANS.—HENRY CRABB, Flatbush, (near Brooklyn, L. I.) is prepared to furnish Church Organs of any size, at short notice, and of a quality not exceeded by any, and on as favorable terms.
He has now completed an Organ (in a black walnut case) worth about $750, suitable for an ordinary-sized church, and has also a number of Organs nearly finished, of larger size, from 20 stops up to 32, with 2, 3, and 4 rows of keys, and 16-feet pipes, which he can finish at short notice.
Application by letter will receive prompt attention. Omnibuses run from Fulton Ferry every few minutes to the factory in Clarkson-st., Flatbush.
He refers to some of the best organs in our cities for specimens of his work, such as the organ in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, and others.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—George F. Root. "For purity and fullness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—J. B. Woodbury. "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—Julius Metz.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

BARGAINS.—New rosewood-cased 6¾ octave pianos, with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $80, $100 and $175; melodeons for $50, $60 and $75. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates. WM. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons [illegible].

AN AEOLIAN PIANO—Rosewood, nearly new, made by T. Gilbert & Co., cost [illegible], will be sold for $250, and an old piano will be taken in exchange. Several fine second-hand pianos, very cheap. New pianos low. Pianos and melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 99 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in power and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A small three-story modern-built house, with gas and Croton-water, [illegible], situated on the west side of the City, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Rent not to exceed $600. Unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business pertaining to a land agency attended to.
[illegible] & HOPKINS,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
Reference to [illegible], President Bank of the Republic; [illegible].

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 12 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

MARCH 1856

AUCTION SALES.

John F. Oakley, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—[illegible] FIXTURES AND STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, [illegible] No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & WHITE will sell at auction on MONDAY, March [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] the lease [illegible] store and basement, No. 185 Atlantic-st., [illegible] together with the fixtures of same, which are of the most complete and modern character; consisting of large plate glass front, mahogany counters, shelving and drawers all round, stationary seats covered with [illegible], mirrors, clock, furnace and gas fixtures, &c., &c., at the nominal rent of $550 per annum. The stock is complete, fresh and well assorted. The store has been established for a number of years, and is well and favorably known, and possesses peculiar advantages for parties desiring to engage in the Dry Goods trade. The above property is unquestionably the most desirable offering for competition that has been put up to auction for years. [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE [illegible]-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:—The very valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the north side of [illegible]-st., [illegible] feet west of [illegible]-av., being [illegible] feet front and rear, by [illegible] feet deep. The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those seeking locations for first-class residences. The property put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

John B. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

W[illegible] THIS DAY—10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Maiden-lane—Rich diamond jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond pins, ear-rings, finger rings, studs, &c. Also a line of fine gold [illegible] made by the most celebrated makers; also [illegible] vest, fob, and guard chains, together with a line of fine gold jewelry, manufactured for the Broadway [illegible], consisting of rich cameo, lava, and gold brooches, [illegible], opal, ruby, and emerald finger rings, bracelets, [illegible]. The whole of the above [illegible] as every lot is warranted as per description on catalogue.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE OF READY MADE CLOTHING.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 98 Broadway, near Wall-st., will sell, THIS DAY, March 7, at their Auction Rooms, a large and handsome assortment of clothing all newly made for this Spring's sale, including everything in the line of coats, pants and vests, and would call the particular attention of out-town and City buyers to the same. Catalogues and samples morning of sale.

Edward E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BE FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Saturday morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near John.—Peremptory sale of [illegible], Brussels carpets, new and second-hand furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites, and a general assortment of everything in the line. Also, plated ware, mirrors, paintings, cutlery, fancy goods, &c. &c. For particulars, see Herald.

E. Houghton, Auctioneer.

THE MANHATTAN CO.—Will sell, THIS DAY, [illegible] o'clock, at [illegible] Nassau-st., an extensive lot of household goods, [illegible], must be sold; [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, dress bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, wardrobes, [illegible] bedsteads, sofas, chairs, &c., &c.; large lot of [illegible], and a few more bales of [illegible]; out-door and house sales particularly attended to. Cash paid over same day of sale.

W. C. Albertis, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBERTIS will sell, on SATURDAY MORNING, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, of every description, by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

S. CLAYTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

William Wheeler, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broome-st., all the elegant Household Furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, one elegant rosewood piano. [illegible]

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer. Office No. 398 Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residences of those wishing to sell at auction.

Robert Hoogham, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—March 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.—Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, March [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about [illegible] feet 8 inches front, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches in depth, on William-st., and after reaching the depth of 130 feet has a width of [illegible] feet for a further depth [illegible] of [illegible] feet 10 inches [illegible] deep. On the north line, and in communication with a commodious alley in the rear, [illegible]. The hotel was erected [illegible], and is a very substantial building. [illegible] whole front and is about 115 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and [illegible]. The property will be set up at the price of $30,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises [illegible]. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, at interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—[illegible] Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, [illegible] o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard, No. [illegible] Avenue A, the good will of the business connected therewith, and the appointments belonging to said yard, viz.: a brick office, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, Covington, Ky., Feb. 2[illegible], 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York on the [illegible] day of March, 1856, on the following named Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, on presentation of the [illegible] Coupons, viz.:

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 per cent.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the CITY of COVINGTON, 6 per cent.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual coupons on the Bonds of this Company heretofore due and remaining unpaid, will be paid on presentation at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. FREDERICK H. SMITH, President Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. [illegible] Wall st., New York, March 3, 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollars per share, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

INSURANCE AGAINST BURGLARY!! EXTRA SAFE PADLOCKS

For Store Doors.

DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.

EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES

and all descriptions of

BUILDING HARDWARE.

Wholesale and Retail.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

No. [illegible] John-st., corner Dutch.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes [illegible] to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 [illegible] will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Patent FAUCETS, for wines, acids, [illegible] &c. Manufactured by [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Broadway.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.—At retail, for sale by [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, between Reade and Duane sts.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMASTON IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, [illegible], warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, [illegible], as well as towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit [illegible], by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION

OFFICE OF

STEVENS, WALLACE & MORRIS,

NO. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS and business paper negotiated.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,

Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)

CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,

No. [illegible] William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund. These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent. The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the [illegible], and all unnecessary transhipments. It occupies especially the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley. The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. MERWIN, No. 29 William-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, the Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA.—New-York, Feb. 1[illegible], 1856.—The Subscribers to the advance for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, are hereby requested to take notice that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the Office of Messrs. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. [illegible] William-st., for Trustees of said Canal on the part of the Subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville." Passed 27th of January, 1847.

AT A MEETING THIS DAY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Mr. WM. H. DAVIDGE was elected President in place of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL, resigned. Mr. J. W. RAYMOND was elected Vice-President, and Mr. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary. All of the appointments to take effect on the 5th instant. By order. WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary. New-York, March 3, 1856.

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The earnings of this road are second to none in the country. After paying interest on the Bonds the Company divided twenty per cent. to the Stockholders the past year. Apply to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 22 Wall-st.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mortgage Bonds.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENN., 6 per cent Bonds.

$20,000 LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, 2d floor, No. 1[illegible]. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the LONG DOCK COMPANY, at the office of A. O. ZABRISKIE at Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., and will be kept open until 1 o'clock P. M. of said day. By order of the Board. A. O. ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF—No. 1[illegible] William-st., devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks, for cash or on time, making cash advances, and the transaction of a general Commission business.

$12,000—$5,000, $3,000, WANTED On Bond and Mortgage on City property worth double the amount. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st.

BUSINESS NOTES, LOANS, &c.—SAMUEL BOWNE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., 2d story, (Prime's Building,) will make advances on and purchase business paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st.—Negotiators in Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and business paper. Loans procured on securities. Geo. W. Corning. Geo. F. Britton.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.

ROBERT YELVERTON, } General Partners.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS,

CHARLES W. SNIFFEN,

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN. ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN G. WALKER, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN. New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business. Signed, W. H. MILLER, JONA. MORRISON, Jr. New-York, March 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st. Signed, J. MORRISON, A. A. THOMSON. New-York, March 1, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at No. 68 Water-st. NATHANIEL COLES, JAMES B. HODGES, BENJAMIN S. WEEKS. New-York, March 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & DANIELS, is this day dissolved.—New-York, Feb. 29, 1856.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick. The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS, Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company, No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. [illegible] and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER manufactory and warerooms, No. 6 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Fixtures promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all its branches, for City and country. Gas Works erected for Towns and Cities. [illegible] reliable references at our manufactory, No. 111 East 18th-st. JOHN JOHNSON & BRO. House No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., for sale. Farm [illegible] miles from Tuckahoe Station, [illegible] acres, for sale or exchange.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than [illegible] thousand cases without one instance of failure. The recent diseases are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in those recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHEA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhea, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 500 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as heretofore. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 70 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. [illegible] Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River Line, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. WM. BORDEN.

BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by WILLIAM H. WELLING, No. [illegible] Broome-st., corner of Centre-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS of Toothache can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth. It acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE

RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 3:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 11 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:20 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:20, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg, and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 78 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after March 4, 1856, the Sunday Mail Train will be discontinued. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

COAL.

ENGLISH CANNEL AND ORREL COALS—Of the best quality, delivered in any part of this City or Brooklyn by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 42 Gold-st. between Fulton and John-sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk-sts. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

ANTHRACITE COAL—Best quality red and white ash of all kinds and sizes constantly on hand and for sale by SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st. Yards—No. 42 Gold-st., between Fulton and John sts.; corner 7th-av. and 21st-st.; corner Rivington and Suffolk sts.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at $25 per ton, delivered, or $24 taken from yard. Orders left at No. 3 Wall-st., (Secretary's office,) or at the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 6th-av. Call and see it burn at either place. E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at [illegible] market price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. 2[illegible] Front-st., and 14th-st. near Avenue B.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1[illegible], of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys, Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]

ADRIATIC, Capt. —— BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, April 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.

AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 27.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Mar. 5.

AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Mar. 12.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 19.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Mar. 26.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York......Wednesday, April 2.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, April 9.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, April 16.

AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEW, Capt. Small.

JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.

CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The Company's screw steamship ETNA, (3,000 tons,) W. MILLER, Commander, will sail from New-York for Havre, direct, on FRIDAY, 7th March.

Her cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 3,000 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH......Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin......$130

Price of Passage—Second Cabin......75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. A most desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy and Austria. The ship is in the most perfect order, and passengers will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.

At Malta, she will connect with steamers running to Constantinople, Alexandria, in Egypt, &c.

Price to Gibraltar, $125; to Malta or Trieste $150.

A few Second-Class passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONDON—Calling at Cork each way for passengers. The new and powerful screw steamer BRENDA is appointed to sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, and will take a limited number of first, second and third-class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.—The ETNA, W. MILLER Commander, will sail from the Cunard Dock, Jersey City for the above port on FRIDAY next, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA. Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9th AND 24th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.

The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain Miner, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, March 8, connecting with the steamship PACIFIC, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—Via KINGSTON JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 8th of April. For passage, apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 28 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $32. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 12.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 8, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. The James River being now free from ice, travelers wishing to take this agreeable and expeditious route, need not apprehend any delay in reaching their destination. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Richmond and Petersburg, $10. Steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, THOMAS SKINNER, Commander, is receiving freight for the above places at Pier No. 13, N. R., and will sail on SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign designs, and [illegible] always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Sales and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the keg, and will improve with age. MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible] [illegible] seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Optician, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT J. CHESEBROUGH against CAROLINE THOMPSON and [illegible] AND WATERBURY.—Summons.—To CAROLINE THOMPSON, one of the defendants [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City on the 11th January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ROBT. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 [illegible]-st.

Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1856. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—NELSON H. GASTON against DENNIS HARRIS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant, DENNIS HARRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1856.

PIKE & GALPIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN MUHLHOLLAND and NICHOLAS D. CROMMELIN, Jr., against AUGUSTUS H. BOVELL, GEORGE [illegible], CHARLES H. BOWKER and FRANCIS KOENIG.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 161 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and three hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 27, 1856.

LAPAUGH & ANDREWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of February, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—City of New-York.—EGBERT DU BOIS against WILLIAM CARROLL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] and sixty cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible], 1856. LAPAUGH & ANDREWS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of VOM BAUR & CO., No. 8 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG, GOODWIN LOURY, JOHN [illegible], Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DURNIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN F. FLANAGAN, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.—[illegible] ANN G. WEST, Administratrix. Dated Jan. 2, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Jan. 21, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 16, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 54 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of [illegible] next.—Dated, New-York, [illegible], 1855. WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE DIRT, ICE, &c., FROM BROADWAY.—[illegible] OFFICE, March 6, 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Saturday next, the 8th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, for removing the dirt, ice, snow, &c., from Broadway, between the Astor House and Union-square, the work to be done between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, and to be entirely completed, and said portion of Broadway put in a thoroughly clean condition by [illegible] the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock.

During the hours above specified for the performance of the work, all vehicles will be entirely excluded from the street in order to afford the contractor greater facility for the accomplishment of his contract. All taken from below Canal-st. must be dumped into the Battery enlargement, and the balance in the Park fronting on Chambers-st.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who will be required to give satisfactory bonds, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, for its faithful performance. The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for cleaning Broadway," and sent to the Mayor's Office, directed to the Mayor and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the XIIIth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XIIIth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIIIth Ward.

WM. JONES, Jr., JACOB BAYNOR, JACOB LEON, Committee.

New-York, March 6, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 11, situated in Madison, near [illegible]-st., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the Ward. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the Building Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

JAMES [illegible], DAVID WEBB, [illegible], L. C. INSLEE, WADE B. WORRALL, Building Com.

New-York, March 6, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, [illegible], must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the City of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] Warren-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[REPORTED FOR THE TIMES BY PARKER.]

The Bible of the South Towards Slavery.

A Lecture on the Subject.

We do not wonder that everybody wishes to hear Henry Ward Beecher; we do not think having heard him once, one must wish to hear him again, for he is one of the most remarkable men of the age. The pastor of a Congregational Church, he preaches a doctrine at which almost every other church in the land shudders, and he does not recant it to do so. Every Thursday evening, a month or two since, he delivered a lecture, which commenced—"In his gropings after the truth, and continued by a [illegible] wrath, and fell closer to the point, and finally overthrew their Bible, have ever been [illegible]."

Personally, Mr. Beecher is of middling size. With his [illegible] head covered, a white beard worn quite long, and a face [illegible] and a stature of short iron [illegible] he looks exactly like a monk, if he [illegible] Puritan of the Nineteenth Century; [illegible] of being out on the field tearing up the roots of great sins, he were in his library [illegible] the foundation, and sowing the seeds of [illegible] and strange principles which were to [illegible] these twelve years afterwards. He dresses in the plainest black as a clergyman should, but wears black cravat instead of white, if opposite a theatrical man. Light spectacles, [illegible] his temples, firmly, and perhaps it is [illegible] twilight which the Tabernacle [illegible] when the darkness is illuminated and [illegible] by the few feeble gas burners, [illegible] perpetually whether [illegible] to be seated. When [illegible] he speaks—in his gropings [illegible] the truth, and continued by a [illegible] wrath, and fell closer to the point, and finally overthrew their Bible, have ever been [illegible].

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